THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION | Copyright 1916 By The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1916—VOL. VIII., NO. 298 | PRICE TWO CENTS

CANADA'S NEW VICEROY TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Duke of Devonshire Installed at Ceremony in Provincial Parliament Building—Welcomed at Ottawa

HALIFAX, N. S.—Within a few hours after his arrival here from England on a British warship, the Duke of Devonshire was installed and took oath of office as Canada's new Governor-General. The ceremony took place in the legislative council chamber here before a great assemblage of Government, military and naval officers and invited guests. The oath was administered by Sir Louis Davies.

The Duke and Duchess with their two daughters, Lady Maud Louisa Emma Cavendish and Lady Blanche Katherine Cavendish, were met at the pier by a guard of honor from the Sixty-sixth Princess Louise Fusiliers, consisting of 200 men, and the regimental band, which played the national anthem as the party stepped ashore.

From the pier, the Duke and Duchess, with their daughters, were taken to the Provincial Building in automobiles. The streets through which the ducal party passed were lined with troops from battalions now stationed at Halifax. Thousands of persons turned out to cheer the new Governor-General.

A guard of honor from the Sixty-third Halifax Rifles met the ducal party at the Parliament Building and the Duke and Duchess proceeded to the House of Assembly chambers where they were met by Vice-Admiral Kingwell and staff, Major-General Hodgins, adjutant-general, of Ottawa; Colonel McInnes, Captain Blackwood and General Benson and staff.

The procession then formed and marched to the Legislative Council chamber, where the installation ceremonies took place.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Duke of Devonshire, who succeeds His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, as Governor-General of Canada, arrived in the Capital today. He was accompanied by the Duchess, Ladies Maude and Blanche Cavendish and Colonel Henderson, his Military Secretary.

The vice regal party was met by Sir Robert Borden and all the members of the Cabinet. Sir Wilfred Laurier, the members of the Supreme Court, the military staff and civic officials, and thousands of people were at the central depot and cheered the new Governor-General and his party.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The Russo-Rumanian advance in the Dobrudja still continues, and Bucharest reports that the allied forces now hold the Topal-Inancesme-Karamsuf line some distance north of the Constanza-Tchernavoda railway. There is little news, however, from this theater and Berlin reports that "in the Dobrudja and along the Danube there is nothing new." On the Transylvanian frontier, the position is steadily improving from the Rumanian point of view. Bucharest reports successful defensive and offensive actions at several points; whilst from the Petrograd statement it appears that the Russian forces which have been fighting stubbornly for some time past in the neighborhood of Dorna Watra, near the junction of the frontiers of Rumania, the Bukowina and Transylvania, are making rapid advance south. The Russian official statement reports that the Russian forces have carried two "commanding heights" south of Almasezo, some 55 miles south of Dorna Watra.

On the western front, the capture by the British of the remaining portions of the famous Regina trench, north of Thiepval, between the Schwaben redoubt and le Sars, first assaulted by them some three weeks ago, is another gain in the British possession of the high ground overlooking the Valley of the Ancre; whilst the conquest of Saillisel, the eastern portion of the twin village of Sailly Saillisel, on the Bapaume-Peronne road, consolidates the French position in this region. There is no news of first importance from the Italian theater. The Italians, however, continue to advance slowly over difficult country in the Carso; whilst "unusual movements" of Austrian troops have been observed in the Trentino.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Yesterday's official report says:

On the north bank of the Somme the artillery fire temporarily became severe. In Sailly-Saillisel last evening there was begun new fighting, which is still going on.

South of the river the firing increased in the vicinity of Chaulnes.

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EMBASSY REPORTS SEALED PACKAGE WAS BROKEN OPEN

Secret Service Men Took Papers Deposited by Karl Graves in Washington Hotel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has notified his Government that a sealed package, delivered by the Berlin Foreign Office to a messenger on Oct. 2 and addressed to the German Embassy, has been broken open and part of its contents abstracted.

It is learned that agents of the Department of Justice entered a room in a Washington hotel on Saturday and obtained documents which had been deposited there by Karl Armgaard Graves, the self-styled international spy who is under arrest on the charge of attempting to extort money from Countess Bernstorff. At the Embassy it is declared that the documents taken from the package may or may not have been important. The Embassy has no means of determining the nature. All the documents in the possession of the Department of Justice are said to be of the most innocent character.

Extortion Is Charged

Karl Graves Arrested by Secret Service Officials

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Department of Justice officials have arrested here a man named Karl Armgaard Graves, who says he is an international spy, on the charge of attempting to extort $3000 from Countess von Bernstorff,

(Continued on page five, column three)

BISHOPS MAKE APPEAL FOR AID FOR ASSYRIANS

Thousand Christian Tribesmen in Persia Slain by Turks and Kurds and 100,000 More Reduced to Destitution

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sixteen bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States have issued an appeal in behalf of a group of Nestorian Christians of Assyria. Headed by Bishop Greer of New York, the bishops who signed the appeal bring for the first time, it is stated, to the attention of the people of this country the story of the battle for existence on the plains of Kurdistan of an entire people, a struggle which the bishops add "went on practically without the knowledge of Europe or America, and which ended in the complete destruction of 1000 Christian tribesmen and the reduction to destitution of 100,000 more."

The appeal continues: "The Assyrian Christians are of Syriac origin and are related racially to the Syrians. For centuries they have lived along the borders of Turkey, Persia and Russia, chiefly in the high ranges to the east of the Tigris Valley and north of Arabia. At the beginning of the war, according to the first news of any completeness which is just reaching America through missionary sources, the Turks and the Kurdish tribes in Persia attacked the Asyrian Christians without warning. These latter, most of them herdsmen and farmers of sturdy stock and persistent traditions, were able in some cases to retreat to plateau fastnesses, selling their lives as dearly as posible, but failing to protect their families from the brutality of the Kurds and the lower class Turks.

"While the world was watching the more spectacular fortunes of war in Western Europe and along the Russian front, an epic battle took place on the heights of Eastern Asia, as full of dramatic incidents and heroic fighting against odds, perhaps, as ever

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PRESS COMMENTS ON MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The press comments variously on Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech. While the Koelnische Zeitung dismisses it as a travesty of military events with no claim to be taken seriously, the Koelnische Volkszeitung, the Center organ, observes that it contains no reference to Prussian militarism and fails to see what could prevent the Germans from subscribing to what Mr. Asquith now says regarding the nature of peace. The paper counsels reserve in drawing conclusions, however, in view of Mr. Lloyd George's previous statement.

The Berlin Lokalanzeiger asserts that there is no inclination in Germany towards a separate peace with England but says if other enemy states sounded Germany she would perhaps try to build a bridge for them.

Germany, it adds, has interfered as far as possible in Armenian interests and the Koelnische Volkszeitung also says she has good conscience in the matter.

The Berliner Tageblatt and the Vorwaerts intimate that Germany would offer no serious resistance to the restoration of Serbian independence.

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General Roques

French minister of war, who has just arrived in the Greek capital.

FEDERAL JUDGE FINES PACKERS AND RAILROADS

Sums Aggregating $173,000 and $5000 for Costs Assessed Against Large Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Swift & Co and half a dozen railroads are assessed fines aggregating $173,000, with costs of $5000 more, by Federal Judge K. M. Landis here for violations of the Inter-State Commerce laws.

The packers drew the largest individual fine of $60,000 for shipping less than carload lots to Michigan points at carload rates. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad was fined $50,000 and $20,000 for allowing the B. A. Eckhart Milling Company and the W. H. Merritt Company, both of this city, a rebate of $2 a car on every outbound shipment of grain.

The Pennsylvania railroad was fined $20,000 for giving rebate to the Merritt Company, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railway was fined $20,000 for letting a shipper send cardboard boxes at the shipping rate of strawboard, which is lower; the Chicago & Northwestern was given three fines of $3000 and one of $400, the Indiana Harbor Belt Line was given three fines ranging from $100 to $1000, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was fined $100.

Violations charged in these cases included working trainmen in excess of hours set by the hours of service law and holding livestock in freight cars longer than the 28 hours permitted by law. The trials were held some time ago.

NORWAY'S REPLY AS THE GERMANS SEE IT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Commenting on an announcement that the Norwegian reply to Germany was presented on Saturday, the Koelnische Volkszeitung says, it appears that Norway is willing to meet us concerning the commercial U boats' question, but that alone could not satisfy Germany. The Lokal Anzeiger and the Frankfurter Zeitung, both in close touch with the German foreign office, comment differently on the note.

The former says Germany attributes no legal power to the recent Norwegian regulations regarding war submarines, and if these are adhered to the Norwegian Government will be confronted with a serious situation and there could be no question of continuance of diplomatic and other relations.

A Berlin telegram to the latter, however, says the matter of the war submarines is the main question and the hope may be expressed Norwegian note will give opportunity for further discussion concerning it. The German Government will know how to reply to it, and, meanwhile, it is superfluous to talk of a rupture of diplomatic relations.

TILAK APPEAL UPHELD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOMBAY, India (Saturday)—The High Court yesterday admitted Mr. Tilak's appeal against the Poona district magistrate's order that he should enter into a bond with two sureties to be of good behavior for one year. The High Court held that Mr. Tilak's speeches read as a whole were not seditious.

SHOEMAKING SCHOOL IS TO BE STARTED IN LYNN

Voters Give Indorsement to Plan by Which Youth of City Will Have Opportunity to Become Expert in Trade

Lynn voters by referendum at the State election gave their indorsement to the proposition to establish a school for teaching the trade of shoemaking in that city. The school is to be under the joint control of the city and State and steps toward its establishment have been already taken, according to Deputy Commissioner Robert O. Small, in charge of vocational schools for the State Board of Education.

The school is to offer courses to cover a period of four years of 48 weeks each for boys and two years of 48 weeks each for girls. It is proposed to undertake this work in a limited way by selecting for the training 65 boys and 35 girls, residents of Lynn, possessed of a good elementary school education and unquestionably desirous of taking advantage of this opportunity and willing to remain to to receive it.

Efforts will be made to secure concerted action on the part of employers to give opportunity for employment on half time during the fourth year in the boys' course and the last half of the second year in the girls' course, and preferential employment to graduates of the school, and to secure concerted action on the part of organized labor to grant special concessions to graduates of the girls' school.

The aim of the school is to equip boys with skill and technical knowledge which will enable them to enter the shoe industry advantageously as workers and to rise to the highest positions of responsibility; to equip girls with skill and technical knowledge which will enable them to enter advantageously as workers those departments of the shoe industry open to them, and to rise to the highest positions of responsibility open to them; to fit pupils for citizenship and

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COLUMBIAN SAILORS ARRIVE AT CORUNNA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—A telegram from Corunna states that four lifeboats have arrived there with 163 men, being the crews of the freighter Columbian, the Balto and the Fordele, which were torpedoed by a submarine.

Vessels Reported Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Five Norwegian, one Danish and two British merchantmen are reported sunk. Two boats from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's liner Bogota, reported sunk last Friday, are still unaccounted for.

COTTON IS HIGHEST SINCE CIVIL WAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton touched the highest levels since the Civil War today, when July futures sold at 20.07 cents a pound and May at 20.03, making gains of nearly $2 a bale today.

GREEK DECISION ON ALLIES' NOTE YET TO BE MADE

Entente Powers Unlikely to Press for Immediate Reply to Demand for the Handing Over of Greek Artillery and Rifles

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—The Lambros Government has not yet decided its action regarding the Entente demand for the handing over of Greek artillery and rifles. The Entente are unlikely to press for an immediate decision.

Count von Mirbach's personal demarche declaring that such action would not be compatible with Greek neutrality will not affect matters unless his action is backed by the Central Powers. As 25 forts, 350 cannon, 60,000 rifles and about f.80,000,000 worth of ammunition, in addition to an army corps, were handed over to the Central Powers by a Greek Government without any question of Greek neutrality being raised, the Venizelists ask why the handing over of a much smaller quantity of artillery and rifles to the Entente should raise such a question.

Count von Mirbach's declaration introduces what the Venizelist press terms a comic note. It has been decided that Greek officers desiring to join the National movement shall not be hindered in doing so, but must first resign their positions in the Greek army, stating they wish to join the forces fighting the Bulgarians. A large number of officers have been imprisoned for longer or shorter periods because they have been suspected of sympathy with or intention of joining the Venizelist movement. These will now be released on similar conditions. There is also a large number of rank and file noncommissioned officers and others of the naval and military forces who will presumably be allowed some liberty though nothing is said regarding them.

M. Politis, Foreign Minister in the National Government and formerly permanent Chief of the Foreign Office at Athens, states in an interview published in the Eleutheros Typos that the Karageropoulos Government was sincere in its desire to abandon neutrality, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister reaching this conclusion after studying documents in the Foreign Office and investigating the Greek financial position. M. Politis himself visited the British and Russian ministers and urged that the Government had only taken office in the country's interest. He submitted the Government's proposals for abandoning neutrality and the Entente ministers indicated they would reply, but never did so.

King Constantine expressed himself in agreement with the Government's decision at a Cabinet council but the Government's inability to establish contact with the Entente led to its resignation. M. Politis regards the Entente attitude to the Karageropoulos Government as a grave error of judgment, this being the only ministry daring to adopt a frankly interventionist policy.

At this time, however, the Government proposals were being submitted to the Entente by Greek ministers in Paris and London and it was therefore impossible for the Entente diplomatists in Athens to take any action. When the Entente governments replied, advising Greece to join the Entente in fighting against the Bulgarians and to leave it to the Entente to give Greece all support that appeared necessary, the Karageropoulos ministry failed to agree and resigned.

With several frankly pro-German ministers in the Government it would have been difficult for the Entente to discuss military measures involving the disclosure of information extremely valuable to the Central Powers. The presence of thoroughly anti-Entente ministers in the Government probably made the situation impossible from the start.

General Roques, French Minister of War, has arrived in Athens from Salonika, the Greek Government sending a special train for his use.

King Peter of Serbia has also arrived in Athens incognito.

THE TIMES PRICE TO BE RAISED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—After Monday next, the price of The Times will be raised to 1½d.

MEXICAN CONSUL AT EL PASO WIRES OF BANDIT CHASE

Flying Column of Villistas Being Pursued by General Murguia—Chihuahua Prepared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican Embassy is in receipt of the following message from Consul Bravo at El Paso, Texas:

"Military headquarters at Ciudad Chihuahua has informed me that the forces under General Murguia left Escalon marching northward. General Murguia's troops were divided into two columns. One of these is engaged in repairing railroad tracks as it goes forward. The other, composed of about 300 men, is a strictly military force. Its purpose is the pursuit of a flying column of Villistas, which is supposed to be in the immediate neighborhood of the Durango boundary. Day by day it becomes apparent that an attack upon Ciudad Chihuahua is not Villa's object.

"Nevertheless the fortification of the town and its preparation to withstand attack continues, under the direction of General Trevino. Complete confidence is felt that the commanders and their troops, all of whom are seasoned veterans, will conduct the campaign now under way to a successful conclusion.

"Ed Soriano Bravo."

NICARAGUAN TREATY DECREED TO BE ILLEGAL

Action Taken by Central American Court of Justice on Canal Agreement—Way Seen Out of Difficulty by Peace Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The Central American Court of Justice has just decreed that the Nicaraguan treaty with this country by which the United States has leased certain canal rights through Nicaragua and the right to a naval base of the Gulf of Fonseca is illegal. The United States action on the decision may mean peace or war in Central America. Furthermore, it determines the United States attitude toward the only real international court in the world, established in 1907 upon the initiative of President Roosevelt and President Diaz. So far the State Department has failed to assume any responsibility in the case, apparently on the ground that the United States were not officially a party to the court.

"But the fact is that the jurisdiction of this court extends beyond the five countries of Central America, and by this fact there is open to the United States a method of procedure by which the threatened war and disunion in Central America may be avoided.

"This is our opportunity. Will the State Department take advantage of it?"

This statement of the duty of the United States in the face of threatened war in Central America was given in the course of an interview with Arthur Deering Call, secretary of the American Peace Society, a society that for 88 years has been advocating the establishment of a world court and world legislature to function in the settlement of international disputes. Mr. Call says:

"According to the latest dispatches,

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NEW AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AGREEMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A commercial agreement has been concluded between the British Government and the Agriculture Export Bureau of Holland securing for the United Kingdom increased supplies of Dutch agricultural produce which will probably restore the Dutch market in Britain to its pre-war dimensions, a matter regarding which Dutch circles have been anxious.

The prolonged negotiations have been marked throughout by a very friendly feeling though many difficulties presented themselves.

PRESIDENT NOW FACES SERIOUS U-BOAT CRISIS

Apparent Violations of Pledge by Germany to Be Handled by Mr. Wilson in Accordance With Avowed Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the return of the President to Washington to take up again actively the duties of his office, the first event of importance will be the interview between the President and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. Some grave events have taken place on the sea since the President went to Shadow Lawn, events in which citizens of the United States were endangered by German submarines in defiance, it is said, of the pledge given that such methods of warfare would cease.

While the President has been absent, the State Department has been gathering evidence in every case. This is all to be laid before the Chief Executive and it will be for him to decide what course is to be pursued. That is why official Washington regards the forthcoming interview between the President and Secretary Lansing as fraught with momentous possibilities. Meantime, until the President decides upon his course, which all agree must be based upon the facts that shall be laid before him, any prediction of what policy shall be adopted must be purely speculative.

It is pointed out, nevertheless, that Mr. Wilson, regardless of what may be said to the contrary, has been elected to a second term on a platform to which he is committed, so that it is felt the United States and the rest of the world may justly consider him bound by the doctrines enunciated at St. Louis.

The Democratic platform says: "It (the Administration) has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action."

And again: "We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its great interests throughout the world, and, both for this and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice."

Diplomatists in general and especially friends of the Administration feel certain that the President approaches the facts, accumulated by the Secretary of State concerning recent submarine attacks, under added pledges to his country because of the success of his party at the polls. In other words, already committed in notes to the belligerents to the protection under international law of all citizens of this country engaged in peaceful missions on the sea, it is felt he comes back to Washington a victor on a platform that crystallizes the policy laid down in his notes. Indeed, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Mr. Wilson himself wrote the foregoing sections quoted.

It is not doubted in Washington that the President earnestly desires to keep the United States out of war, and his last public utterance urges all citizens to forget partisanship in the common and united effort to maintain the lines of policy he has laid down.

Even in the heat of the campaign, it is thought, he has not failed to gain some inkling of the new phase of the submarine drama that is now beginning to unfold itself upon the seas.

It is no violation of confidence to say that many officials in Washington expect the renewal of ruthless submarine warfare to increase the difficulties besetting the United States Government in the near future. This expectation is based, not upon guess, but upon torpedo and gunfire attacks by German submarines in recent days and upon information from the other side. The great problem confronting the President, therefore, and to which it is thought he must have referred at Williamstown, is to find a means to force the Central Powers to keep the pledge given in the Sussex case. Nobody cares to venture an opinion as to where the United States may find itself if he fails in that effort.

If, as it has appeared in some quarters, Germany is bent upon the destruction of neutral shipping indiscriminately, for the purpose of removing competition against her merchantmen after peace comes, and if this determination has become a settled policy, then the situation from the point of view of the United States will take on added seriousness.

It is a foregone conclusion, it is believed, that the first representation made by the President to Germany on the recent submarine attacks will be met by the response that the United States has taken no step to break the allied blockade which is bringing economic pressure to bear upon the neutral powers. While the United States has never recognized the legality of the allied blockade it has steadfastly refused to make its issue with the Allies any basis for bargaining with Berlin. It is felt that the United States will continue to maintain this attitude.

Germany sought in the Sussex case

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settlement to make the breaking of the blockade by the United States a condition for the continuation of the new submarine orders. Secretary Lansing's acknowledgment of the new orders, however, explicitly accepted them without condition and he so notified Germany. No reply was given by Berlin, and in the absence of any further correspondence this Government considers the operation and continuance of the new orders as unconditional.

President Resumes Duties

Issues No Statement—Victory Parade to Be Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson resumed active duties this morning at his executive office in the White House. He issued no statement as to what the country may expect in the immediate future in the way of possible change in policies.

It is understood that as soon as he receives from Mr. Hughes the expected message of congratulation the President will take occasion to make a statement. He will soon commence work on his annual message. The one definite fact concerning that document is that the Chief Executive will urge immediate completion of his legislative program.

President Wilson and his party were greeted Sunday night at Union Station by a throng that filled the Plaza. Among those who met him were Attorney-General Gregory, Secretary Baker, Senator James and many other officials. Democratic leaders of the District had postponed the torchlight procession arranged in the President's honor, but the fact apparently made no difference in the size of the crowd or the enthusiasm of the greeting.

A definite time for the Washington celebration will be set tonight. The list of applicants for places in the line is still being enlarged. It is estimated that the labor organizations alone will furnish a division of 10,000 men. Col. Robert H. Harper is making headway with the plans for the demonstration. He will be aided by some of the city's most prominent men and women. The marchers will carry American flags, and the streets will be illuminated by torches carried by the end men of each marching line.

It is the understanding that the President has not given the subject of the Cabinet for his second administration any thought so far. It is taken for granted, however, that Secretary Lansing will remain. That much is definite. Two and possibly three members of the official family, however, may retire.

ANALYSIS OF IRISH RECRUITING FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the discussion on Irish recruiting and in view of Lord Wimborne's figures, Sir Edward Carson has issued the following statement:

In the speech of Lord Wimborne, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, made in Dublin on Monday last with reference to Irish recruiting, His Excellency is reported as saying: "Since mobilization Ulster has contributed 54,000, of whom 40,000 were Protestants. Leinster has contributed 12,000, Connaught 4000, Munster 16,000 and Dublin 19,000. That was a splendid contribution, and nothing could detract from it."

These figures show that Ulster's contribution of recruits was more than that of the three other provinces added together. As Donegal, Cavan, and Monaghan have, I believe, only contributed about 3000 between them, it will be seen that the other six Ulster counties have contributed about as many as the three southern provinces together. Lord Wimborne gives the figures of males of military age as 562,000. This was the figure given last year by Mr. Birrell in the House of Commons, made up as follows: Leinster 174,597, Ulster 169,489, Munster 136,637, Connaught 81,302.

It will thus be seen that the percentage of males of military age who have been recruited since the war is, according to these figures, as follows: Ulster 31.8 per cent, Leinster (including Dublin) 17.7 per cent, Munster 11.7 per cent, Connaught 4.9 per cent.

This is what His Excellency described as "a splendid contribution and nothing could detract from it!"

But the figures quoted by Lord Wimborne do not include (as stated by Mr. Birrell) any males of the age between 18 and 19. This would add another 40,000 or thereabouts, which would increase the figure of 562,000 to 602,000, and would therefore reduce the percentage I have already stated. It is, in my opinion, a great mistake to pretend that Ireland has made a "splendid contribution"—it is not true, and it is an encouragement to leave unfinished the work so splendidly commenced by Irish soldiers at the front.

WADE HAMPTON ESTATE FOR PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The Civic League and the People's Forum have begun a campaign to bring about the purchase by the city of Columbia of the Haskell-Hampton estates three miles east of the capital city and their conversion into a recreation park. The site comprises what is left of Millwood, country seat of Wade Hampton, Major-General of cavalry in the Confederate States army.

Nothing remains of the mansion destroyed in the course of Sherman's march in 1865, but the tall ivy-twined columns of the south portico. An enabling act contemplating the acquirement of the property by the city was passed in 1914, but was vetoed by Governor Blease. Reenactment of the measure at the legislative session beginning next January will be sought.

CONFERENCE ON NEEDS OF SOUTH IS TO BE HELD

Southern Commercial Congress to Meet in Norfolk, Va., Dec. 11 and 12—Many Notable Speakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In Norfolk, Va., Dec. 11 and 12, the Southern Commercial Congress will be held with a notable gathering of men and women in attendance to discuss questions of economic, social, agricultural and educational importance to the South and the nation and, with consideration of after-war relations, of importance to other countries of the world.

Features of the conference will be: Mobilization of the Atlantic fleet and vessels of the coast and geodetic survey, the bureau of navigation, bureau of fisheries, lighthouse service and immigration service; the house of southern governors, to be participated in by governors of 16 southern states; conference of the southern cotton congress; conference of southern commercial secretaries; conference of Woman's Auxiliary to the Southern Commercial Congress; conference of National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture; conference on commercial education in relation to domestic and export commerce; conference of the American commission on agricultural organization; conference on agricultural immigration and labor; military parade of National Guard of Virginia and officers and sailors of the fleet; industrial parade.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the Southern Commercial Congress will preside and addresses are on the program from Secretary of State Lansing; John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency; W. P. G. Harding, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Miss Julia Lathrop of the Children's Welfare Bureau; George W. Stevens and L. E. Johnson, presidents, respectively, of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western railroads; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce; James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William D. Upshaw, editor of the Golden Age; Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; William Phillips, assistant secretary of state; Andrew J. Peters, assistant secretary of the treasury; Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador of Argentina; William Jennings Bryan; John Barrett, director-general, the Pan-American Union; the Ministers to the United States of China, Cuba, Guatemala and Honduras, and governors, senators, representatives, commissioners of agriculture from various states, mayors of a number of cities and officers and members of the different associations that will be in conference there.

TURK COMMITTEE OF UNION AND PROGRESS MEETS

Hears Report on Pre-War Attitude of Entente and Problems of Present Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany—The Frankfuerter Zeitung has published a summary of part of the report read at the recent meeting of the Committee of Union and Progress in Constantinople.

It appears that in the first place the report began with a review of the policy of the Entente before the war as conceived by the Turkish Government. England, it was stated, could never tolerate the idea of a strong Turkey, constituting, of necessity, a rallying point for all Muhammadans sighing beneath the English yoke, but she desired for a time to retain her as a vassal to be used to guard against Russia's designs on the Bosphorus and India. Eventually, however, "the irresistible, peaceful development of German Kultur" began to make England fear for her future, and, abandoning her traditional policy as the protectress of Turkey, she held out her hand to Russia, and deferred to the views held at Petrograd. This rapprochement, the report continued, meant the end of an independent existence for Turkey. The European concert began to divide her empire up into zones of influence, within which Turkish sovereignty was to be destroyed. The Mahumud Schefket Pasha ministry tried to settle the questions at issue, but England made extravagant demands, such as railway concessions in Irak-Basorah, and a right of way for English shipping on the Tigris and Euphrates. Russia, meanwhile, regarded the eastern provinces as far as Adania as her zone of influence, and frustrated every effort made by the Turkish Government for the improvement of the economic situation in those regions, including its plans for the building of railways to Erzroom, Van, and Bitlis. Not satisfied with that, she was also opposed to the German military mission sought for by Turkey.

As for France, she, according to the report, regarded every loan as an opportunity for securing economic and other privileges, and by means of her educational institutions in particular created unrest in Syria and Palestine. Italy, for her part, refused to give up the islands whose evacuation had been agreed upon by the treaty of peace, while she also regarded the environs of Adania as her property, and took advantage of the world war to push her advantage there. After the Balkan war the wardship exercised over Turkey by the present Entente powers assumed intolerable forms, and from the day that the European concert was dissolved it became the first duty of the Turkish Government to break the chains, to determine upon the abolition of the capitulations, and to place its military forces in readiness for the defense of its just cause.

Turkey decided first of all, the report declared, on armed neutrality, and on gathering together all her national resources for the protection of her vital interests. Meanwhile, however, while England committed an unheard-of seizure of ships, the German Government gave a fresh proof of the sincere relations it wished to establish with Turkey by placing two men-of-war at her disposal, and thus acquired a claim on her gratitude. When then the English fleet blockaded the Straits and Russian vessels, for their part, opened hostilities, the moment came for shaking off the foreign yoke, and in order to protect herself from every blow aimed at the honor of the state, Turkey agreed to enter the war on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The report then referred to the achievements of the Turkish armies, and to what it characterized as the visible proofs of divine protection, and then touched upon the territorial concession made to Bulgaria. This, it stated, rendered possible the entry of Bulgaria into the alliance, and the correctness of the decision then taken had been proved subsequently by the Anglo-French action in Salonika, and the intervention of Rumania.

The next section of the report was devoted to the Armenian question. What was characterized as "the traitorous machinations of Armenians under Russian influence" was described in detail, and then, in the words of the Frankfurter Zeitung, "mention was made of the regrettable events in Syria and Hedjas." In Syria, it was stated, the rebels, who had been bribed by French gold, had been already punished; the former Emir Pussein would meet his fate as soon as the season of the year had become more favorable.

Turning to the relations between Turkey and her allies, the report described these as being marked by complete agreement and perfect loyalty in both the military and political realm. This unity, it added, was bearing fruit, and at the moment the Turkish Government was engaged in concluding consular and export treaties with Germany on a basis of equality. These treaties, which were to be followed by similar ones with her other allies and with other states as well after the war, were to form the basis of agreements that would be concluded in future on the basis of international law, and they would abolish for all time the burden of the capitulations. The report then referred to the activities of German experts in certain Government departments, and to those of the still larger number of German and Hungarian experts in connection with the different aspects of the economic life of the country; and finally closed with a tribute to those who had fallen in battle.

The report is said to have been received with enthusiastic applause, and to have been approved by a unanimous vote, while the delegates also resolved to send hearty greetings to the various allies of the Ottoman empire.

INDEPENDENT PARTY ON PEACE PROBLEMS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England—The national administrative council of the Independent Party has now issued its reply to the request of the International Socialist Bureau, sent out some months ago, that the British section, in common with other sections, should consider the problems of the peace. It submits the following as "primary principles which the international should strive to have embodied in the peace settlement":

1. No annexation of territory invaded or seized by force of arms.
2. The restoration and indemnification of Belgium.
3. The questions of the boundaries and independence of Poland and the Balkan states, together with readjustment of other national boundaries, to be the subject of international adjudication with the assent of the people whose national affiliation it is proposed to change.
4. Dependencies in Africa and elsewhere to be dealt with by agreement—freedom of commerce in these dependencies to be equal for nations. The economic and political freedom of the native peoples to be fully safeguarded. With respect to the establishment of guarantees for future peace the party urges:
1. All treaties between nations to be public documents, submitted to and indorsed by the Parliaments of the contracting parties. Secret treaties to be invalid in international law.
2. An international court and council to be created to administer international law.
3. The manufacture and supply of armaments by private companies to be abolished, with a view to the ultimate abolition of armaments in favor of international arbitration and law.
4. International free trade. The policy of the open door, together with international labor legislation upon such matters as the eight hours day, the age limit of child labor, and the abolition of sweated conditions.
5. The abolition of compulsory military service.

The British section of the bureau as a whole—which consists of the Labor party of which the Independent Labor party is a constituent body—has not yet issued a reply to the bureau's request.

CHINESE GROUPS MISSION OF MR. HAIN-JOU-KIA

Oriental Scholar Visits United States to Assist Carnegie Foundation in Work Relative to Social Conditions Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. Hain-Jou-Kia, a Chinese scholar who has been organizing groups friendly to China in the governing bodies of several nations, most recently at Washington, has come to New York City to work on his latest book, an attempt, as he puts it, "to prove by mathematical and geometrical logic that in their essentials Christianity and the Chinese Toistical religion are one and the same," and to assist the Carnegie Foundation in research work relative to social conditions in Japan and China.

"Our Chinese groups," says Mr. Hain, "are not political. Neither do they follow what I may call the hypocrisy of the diplomatic method of acquainting one people with another. Neither does business enter into our system. We simply strive to acquaint the American people with the real Chinaman, his civilization, his philosophy, his religion, everything about him that will make him better known to you. Sympathetic understanding, founded on the truth about us, is what we are striving to establish and to foster. We do not act officially. We act simply as Chinese citizens seeking to know you better by telling you more about ourselves than you can learn through ordinary, often misguided channels of information.

"What we want Americans and all peoples to know about us, more than anything else, is that our standard of morals is of the highest. Essentially the Chinaman is honest. He prides himself on his code of morals, which is of a far higher plane than that of some other Oriental peoples. Morality with him is a matter of tradition. It goes back thousands of years, through his history and his philosophy. It is seen in his literature. It is reflected in his every contribution to his own civilization and that of others. You don't find the Chinaman who comes to this country and does your laundry for you dishonest. You find him industrious, working all hours of the night and day. You have heard, of course, of the tong men, the baser element among the Chinese, the keepers of dens and the like. But I tell you that essentially the ordinary Chinaman is governed by a very high sense of morals.

"In addition to that, the Chinaman uses his intelligence to work out the causes of effects. Tell him a thing is true and he asks why it is true. He uses his logic to work to get to the bottom of things. He must have his logical proof. He thinks in terms of mathematical and geometrical exactness.

"This is shown all through his literature. In China the moral and intellectual qualities are the only qualities that give a man prestige. China, for 5000 years, has been governed by intellectual men, and present unsettled conditions are due to the fact that the Government has fallen into the hands of men whom the people do not consider to be of great intellectual and moral worth. The Chinese cannot trust a leader whose intellectuality and morality they question.

"These things probably sound strange to large numbers of people. They have been taught to regard the Chinese as an inferior people, a people whose growth has been stunted by intellectual and moral inertia; a people too often pictured as groping in the dark and refusing any light held out to them. It is therefore time that a few of the great facts about the Chinese people were blazoned forth throughout the whole world. We are not weak, either morally or intellectually. We place a higher value upon both moral and intellectual qualities than some people who set themselves up as our superiors."

What Mr. Hain had to say about Japan's attitude toward China was to be expected. He had spent 30 years in Japan as a political refugee, and could not say that he was at all popular either in Tokio or Yokohama. Japan he conceived to be like other nations which considered themselves stronger than China—simply greedy for what she could get out of China. And what she did get she got by the simple process of taking. He had not much faith in the permanency of the new treaty between Japan and Russia. It was more or less of an emergency document, he thought, Russia needing Japanese munitions and Japan needing the prestige and power and protection reflecting from such a treaty. As for the relations between the United States and Japan, Mr. Hain said, in his characteristic way: "Stand your ground, show force, be aggressive, be ready to move forward, and Japan will retreat. But play the part of a weakling, and Japan will not retreat."

Mr. Hain could not see that the status quo in the Far East had as yet been disturbed. He regretted to see prominent Americans addressing Japanese meetings in Japan, when the only real interest those Americans had to serve in the circumstances was a selfish one. Hypocrisy in high places was a thing the Chinaman could not and would not accept as conducive to his welfare. The Chinaman wanted to be just and to be justly dealt with. He wanted to live his own life in his own way. And no matter how loudly Japan or any other nation proclaimed a guardianship over his country, the Chinaman wanted the whole world to know him as he really was; and first and foremost he was a man whose deeds were constantly squared with the intellect and with a high sense of morality.

SEA FISHERIES OF LOUISIANA TO BE STUDIED

American Fisheries Society Campaign Results in Federal Aid in Development of Gulf Food Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Federal Government has taken cognizance of the undeveloped deep sea fisheries of the Gulf of México coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, and the first of the year will inaugurate an exhaustive investigation of their resources, the best methods to be used in working them, and the results to be obtained therefrom. A fisheries bureau vessel will come to the gulf coast in January, as a direct result of the meeting in New Orleans of the American Fisheries Society, according to M. L. Alexander, president of the Louisiana State Conservation Commission, who has been bringing every influence possible to bear for the devlopment of the deep-sea fisheries of Louisiana.

United States Commissioner of Fisheries Hugh M. Smaith, and several members of his staff, attended the meeting of the American Fisheries Society here recently, and the movement for the improvement of Louisiana's fisheries really had its inception at that meeting. From the survey already made by the Louisiana State Conservation Commission, Dr. Smaith was convinced that the off-shore fishing possibilities of the State could be developed by investigation and study. He believes that a great many of the popular salt-water food fishes will be found in Louisiana gulf waters.

According to the plans, the bureau vessel will cruise up and down the whole Louisiana coast, covering the inshore waters as well as the banks beyond the three-mile limit, fishing with steam-hauled seines to locate the haunts of schools of different species of food fishes, and with lines to determine the depth and kind of food preferred by each of them. Each location will be charted and full data kept on the habits, habitat, and food of each variety found. All these notes will be published for the benefit of commercial fishermen of the State.

The vessel will pay special attention to steam-hauling for shrimp in Louisiana waters, and to the seining of flounders, or "flat-fish," as well. If investigation shows shrimp as plentiful in the gulf as they have been reported to be, Louisiana may become the foremost shrimp-shipping state in the Union, and New Orleans the leading point of shipment of this sea food. The flounder also is an excellent food fish, but, according to experts, is not appreciated as much as it should be.

PLEA FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN BERNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—In the course of the last session of the Berne Grand Council, Herr Münch, a Socialist deputy, introduced a motion for the granting of the municipal vote to women, but was met with the reply that the women of Berne had no desire for the franchise. This has led some 20 Bernese women's organizations to draw up a statement for presentation to the Grand Council, with a view to showing that there are women in Berne who want the vote, and why they want it.

The statement, which was a long one, ran in part as follows: We consider it irreconcilable with the fundamentals of democracy, which is based on the equality of all before the law, and on the right of every one to cooperate in the making of laws, that half the nation should be deprived of these rights.

What is accorded to every normal and law-abiding man, without regard to position, wealth, or achievements, should also be accorded to women. For women live today under conditions quite different from those prevailing formerly. . . . By means of the education she is permitted to acquire, by means of her work in the home and at her calling, woman has become of age, and may therefore lay claim to rights corresponding to her new position and capacities. She has need of these rights, for her views and interests are not always identical with those of the man, and as she has to pay taxes as he does, she is entitled to demand a voice in the matter of the disposal of the public moneys.

The demand made by woman for the right to a voice in politics arises mainly from the desire to be able to cooperate effectively in social development. This could be best effected in the municipal sphere, and in this connection woman has already proved her capability by splendid organizing work of advantage to the community. . . . The canton intends in future to grant the vote even to men who do not pay taxes; how can it longer withhold it from women, even those who pay taxes? Switzerland is considering whether she ought not to grant the vote to resident aliens, and still does not yet think of granting their native right to Swiss women.

Among the organizations responsible for the petition were Bernese teachers' unions, suffrage societies, Red Cross, painters and sculptors, temperance and industrial associations, university students' unions, and so on.

ENGLISH PRAISE FOR DOMINIONS' PART IN THE WAR

New Zealand Cabinet Ministers Entertained at Gathering in London — Addressed by Mr. Bonar Law and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Sir Joseph Ward, Minister of Finance, New Zealand, were recently entertained at the House of Commons by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Mr. Bonar Law presided, and among others present were Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir Thomas Smartt, leader of the opposition in the South African Parliament.

Mr. Bonar Law, proposing the toast of "New Zealand and the War," said the contributions of the dominions could not be spoken of too often to satisfy the feelings of the people of the United Kingdom. What the New Zealanders and the Australians had done in Gallipoli, where they received their "baptism of fire," would be handed down as long as the Empire existed as a memorial of which the nation had every right to be proud. To the New Zealanders in France it was his privilege, as Colonial-Secretary, to send the other day this message from the Commander-in-Chief: "New Zealand division has fought with greatest gallantry in Somme battle for 23 consecutive days, carrying out with complete success every task set and always doing more than was asked for. Division has won universal confidence and admiration. No praise can be too high for such troops."

It was not by accident that the British race had won its great position and kept it so long. They had bad methods of doing things, but before the war they did get them done somehow. In this war the same thing had happened. They began badly, as in every war, but in his belief, in spite of many failures and many mistakes, the marvel would be the way in which the British Empire had organized itself. The proof was seen in the magnificent army drawn from all parts of the Empire which was fighting in France. They were more than the equal of the enemy in war material, and they had always beaten them in the quality of their men. The end was not in sight. It might be a long way off; but the tide had turned, and of the result there could be no doubt. They were fighting for peace now, and security of peace in time to come, and they would have lost the war unless they made it certain that never again should it be in the power of one man, or a group of men, to turn the world into the charnel house which existed today.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand said the war would not be an unmixed evil if it taught them the lesson of preparedness. He did not say that Britain was altogether unprepared at the outbreak of the war. The navy was in a position to answer any question that might be put to it; but they had to admit that the army, neither in numbers nor equipment, was an army such as should be possessed by a first-class European power. That was not the case now, thanks to the patriotism of British citizens all over the world and to the great organization for which Lord Kitchener was primarily responsible.

There were many important matters to which attention must be given after the war. He believed the British Empire would last to the end of time; but that was no reason why they should neglect preparedness in military affairs, or why they should be indifferent to the moral and physical well-being of their people. Industry, energy, and ability must be encouraged in a way in which they had never previously been encouraged. On the all-important question of the relationship of the dominions and dependencies to the United Kingdom, something more would assuredly be required—something which would distribute the responsibilities of empire more satisfactorily and equitably. Personally he was strongly of the opinion that the future of the Empire rested very largely with the dominions and dependencies.

Referring to the Paris resolution, Mr. Massey said if the Germans intended after the war to enter on an economic contest with a view to regaining their industrial and commercial position, then the sooner the British people were prepared to meet them and provide all their own raw materials and their requirements, the better it would be for themselves. It would be absolutely necessary that each part of the Empire should develop its own resources and increase its exports. They should aim at a self-contained empire, one part producing what the other part required and which it could not produce for itself. It might not be possible to have free trade within the Empire for many years to come—perhaps never—but it was possible for each part of the Empire to give preference to the others, and it was also possible to open the door to their allies, and this should be done to a far greater extent than previously.

Sir Joseph Ward, who also replied, said the oversea dominions, by their participation in the war, without question, had a right to look forward in the future to a place at the council table of the Empire in the event of any reconsideration that might take place to meet the great needs of Empire development. Responsible statesmen in England had already stated that when peace was declared at the conclusion of this titanic struggle the oversea dominions should be taken into consultation by the imperial Government, and these statements had met with the strongest approval from end to end of New Zealand. As to trade, they must do their utmost to foster trade within the British Empire and with their allies, as well as with other countries which had been friendly with Britain during the war. New Zealand had already provided by legislation that immediately on cessation of the war 50 per cent duty was to be placed on all importations from enemy countries, and they were prepared to increase this to 100 per cent or more if necessary.

OAK MANUFACTURERS ARE TO ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Answering a need which oak manufacturers say they have felt or many years, the American Oak Manufacturers Association is to be organized at Memphis on Nov. 10 by representatives of companies in this branch of the lumber business. The association will, it is said, be the largest hardwood organization in the world.

It is said that the industry has attained such proportions that an association has become absolutely necessary to develop the industry beyond the powers of the individual manufacturer. The association is designed for the purpose of meeting an abnormal demand for oak lumber and with a view to regulating market conditions so that the lumber will be put on the market with the idea of producing the highest state of efficiency in the industry. One of the notable works of the new association will be the conservation of oak forests by the elimination of waste. Another undertaking will be the development of cut-over lands.

The oak industry, it is said, is the only branch of the hardwood lumber trade that does not have an association to exploit its uses and keep the manufacturers familiar with the amount of stock on hand.

BAYOU BOUILLON WELL STILL FLOWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ST. MARTINVILLE, La.—The oil well brought in at Bayou Bouillon last week by the Gulf Refining Company and Messrs. Emerson and Sutton is flowing without interruption, and the oil is of a high grade. This field is on the Atchafalaya River, with navigable water at all times to Plaquemine, the Mississippi River and all points on the Teche. The Bayou Bouillon well is said to be the nearest well in Louisiana to the Mississippi and to New Orleans. Other development has been contracted for.

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ITALIAN ATTACK IMPROVES LINES ON CARSO FRONT

Offensive Against Austrian Positions Between Monfalcone and Gorizia of Stubborn Character —Progress in Trentino

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Italian attack on the Austrian positions between Monfalcone and Gorizia which began on Oct. 10 ranks as one of the fiercest actions yet fought on this front. This is due to the Italian gunnery as much as to the dash of the infantry, as was shown not only by the statements of prisoners, but also by the condition of the Austrian trenches. The ground in this arena is not marked by many definite points by whose aid the fighting may be followed, but the village of Nova Villa, three miles northeast of Monfalcone, and the valleys of the Vippach and Vertoibizza rivers—two tributaries of the Isonzo—serve to fix in vague fashion the area of the struggle. Apart from these places, a number, indicating a hill, is the only guide on the map. Rocks and clay are the predominant feature of the battlefield; trees and woods being conspicuous by their absence. Two hills figured in the fighting—Hill 208 and Hill 144. The former is nearly a mile to the south of Nova Villa, the latter about the same distance further on, guarding the junction of two roads, one running due north and south, the other leading eastward to Brestovica.

The village of Nova Villa was also situated at cross roads and was on that account specially defended. To the north of the village a triangular redoubt formed a serious obstacle, and outside the line of the trenches opposite the village the roads and the houses had been put into such a state of defense that they constituted a regular stronghold bristling with machine guns. The nature of the Austrian defenses, both at this point and further north on the ridge above the Vertoibizza stream is indicated by the following extract from a semiofficial communique: The trenches were cut in the solid rock with the aid of drills. These excavations were six feet deep and had low parapets with steel protected loopholes and also several lines of fixed entanglements and chevaux de frise. The communication trenches had been multiplied and lengthened so as to reach the doline or crater like holes in the limestone where the reserves were collected in special bombproof dugouts of stone and in the natural caves for which the Carso is well known and which in some cases are large enough to shelter a whole battalion.

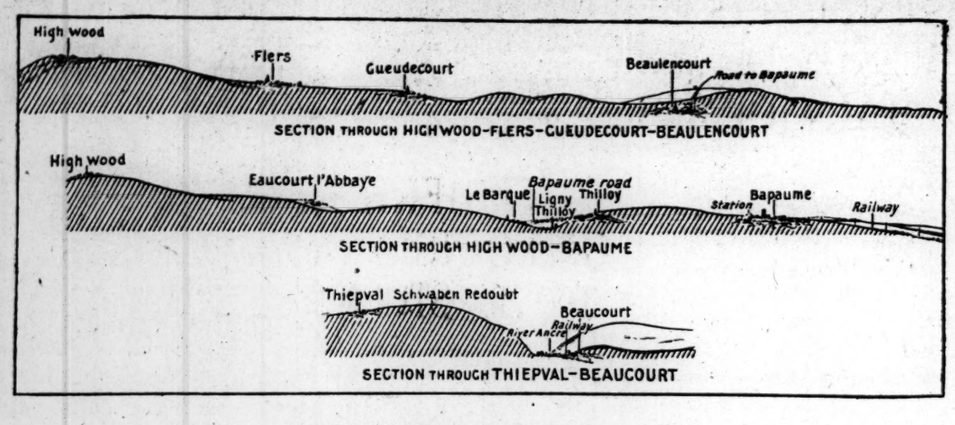
The attack upon these positions began on Oct. 10 with an extremely heavy artillery bombardment. Aerial reconnaissance proved to be very difficult, but the observers with the batteries pushed forward even in advance of the infantry. When the infantry finally advanced they found the artillery had reduced the defenses so effectively that in their impetuous rush they went far beyond the positions eventually occupied. On the right flank the Italians went beyond Hill 144 and reached Jamiano, but this position being too exposed the line had to be modified in conformity with other parts of the advance. The total result of the attack was that the whole of the front Austrian line on the Carso from Hill 208 to the Vippach, including Nova Villa, was captured, while north of the Carso, at a point southeast of San Pietro, the Austrian front was also broken. More than 6000 prisoners were taken in addition to these captures of ground and it was finally estimated that by the end of the battle a couple of Austrian divisions had been put out of action.

One day, however, was not sufficient for the task undertaken by the Italian second and third armies. On the 11th the offensive was vigorously prosecuted. The advance which on the previous day had given the Italians possession of the greater part of the Austrian line was followed up and progress was made over the ground between that line and the new one, from one to two kilometers further east. The progress on the slopes of Velixi Hribach (Hill 343) was particularly significant. This height with Mount Pecinka constituted the northern pivot of the second system of defense which was continued to the south through Hudi Log and Lucatic. In the Gorizia region the Italian progress east of the Vertoibizza was also extended and the attackers gained possession of some heights which dominate the bed of the river southeast of San Pietro railway station. These successes were gained after 24 hours of practically incessant fighting spent in repelling counterattacks.

During the third day of the fighting the Italian front on the Carso was pushed forward on a front of about seven miles as far as the second Austrian line. In some points the attack upon this line was begun, but speaking generally the period of consolidation was by this time reached. The following extract from the Italian semiofficial communiqué sums up the position of the Austrian second line.

After the August fighting the enemy had been driven back from that portion of the Carso west of the Vallone on to the lines of positions previously prepared by him east of the Vallone. The first of these positions as is known was that from the Vippach where it joins the Austrian defenses of Gorizia in a southwesterly direction about half a mile west of Loquizza and east of Oppachiasella. From here it touches the houses of Nova Villa, runs up the western slopes of points 207 north and south and of point 144 and on to the marches of Lisert. The Austrians in their military press said that their line was even superior to that along the western edge of the Carso plateau, in view of the fact that it was shorter, being seven and a half instead of ten and a half miles and that its straightness would entail an attack on the whole of its extension. The shortness was considered an advantage by the enemy who maintained that owing "to the fewer numbers available to hold it the Italians would be unable to benefit by their larger forces." When the offensive in September gave the Italians possession of the important points of this line also, the Austrians commenced to reorganize the positions still in their hands and to prepare a second line which at that period was only laid out. This line runs from point 123 on the left bank of the Vippach up the wooded slopes of Veliki Hribach and Mt. Pecinka through Loquizza and in a southerly direction passes Hudi Log and Lukatic until it reaches the eastern slopes of point 144.

At the time of writing, Italians and Austrians have settled down, temporarily or otherwise, it is impossible to say, to the normal course of warfare on this front, but there is no indication that another offensive will not be undertaken for the purpose of stemming any movement of Austrian troops towards the Transylvanian frontier. It is noteworthy that at the height of the recent offensive on the Carso, the Italians continued to make progress in the Trentino in the direction of the Dolomite road, this movement serving not only as a diversion to the main operation, but also helping in the aim of detaining Austrian troops on a front where their presence is not so vitally urgent to the Central Empires as it is in other areas.



The new British positions on the Somme

LIVE STOCK AND FARM EXHIBIT IN NEW ORLEANS

Agriculturists of South to Be Taught Intensive Farming and How to Grow Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—All Louisiana is much interested in one of the largest agricultural exhibits and live stock fairs ever held in the South, which opens here today. The sponsors of the exhibit, who include the Governor of the State, the Mayor of New Orleans, and other officials, believe that by means of lessons to be taught by this fair, at least some of the 78 per cent of tenant farmers can be taught to become their own landlords, and that some of the 70 per cent of the State's farmers who operate farms of 100 acres or less, can be shown how to take on and successfully care for greater acreage.

In the eight states of the South, 63 per cent of all farmers are tenants, paying rent or operating on a crop-share basis. In the western half of this area, the percentage rises to 78.7. The South is the only section of the United States where tenant farmers exceed owners in number.

In the matter of farm mortgages Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama constitute an isolated or small loan area, surrounded by states enjoying from $3,000,000 to $45,000,000 of such business. In these three states, only $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 is invested in farm loans. Louisiana and Mississippi have a combined average of 27 per cent, but Louisiana alone has the extremely low average of 19 per cent of its farms enjoying mortgage loan advances. The Central Western States get farm loans at interest of 5 to 7 per cent, but in the Gulf States section the prevailing rates are 8 to 10 per cent, a serious handicap in the path of rural development.

Louisiana ranks lowest of all recognized agricultural states, in actual crop acreage. Mississippi and Alabama are only a little above Louisiana in this respect. Seventy per cent of Louisiana's population is rural, yet 70 per cent of Louisiana farmers cultivate farms of less than 100 acres. Until the lifting of the tariff on sugar Louisiana depended upon two crops—cotton and cane—but the farmers have learned the impracticability of the one-crop system, and one of the efforts of the coming fair is to show the remainder of the farmers how crop-diversification can make the agriculturist independent.

Agricultural lands of Louisiana have paid in the past 50 years more than $69,000,000 for levees, of which $18,000,000 has been expended since 1905. Plea for concerted action by all farmers of Louisiana to secure Federal protection will be made by the National Farm and Live Stock Show throughout the eight days of its sessions here.

TASK OF ALLIES IN SOMME AREA GROWING EASIER

Word-Picture of Battleground Shows Obstacles in Path of Anglo-French Offensive Become of Less Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following article by a well-informed British writer, descriptive of the ground in the area of the River Somme has been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor.

To see how much we have gained in the way of tactical position, by the first three months of the battle of the Somme, one must look at the map of an area much larger than the battlefield itself. Most of us have had our eyes fixed, till now, on the nine-mile range of low hill between Thiepval and Combles. We have thought of its ridge as the goal. It is all won now and the goal has become the starting line for a new advance. Towards what? and over what sort of ground? These are the questions that the map can answer.

The first thing it tells you is that the Thiepval-Martinpuich-High Wood-Ginchy line is not merely the summit ridge of that one small range of hills. It is also the summit ridge, or main watershed, of the whole system of hills stretching from the Somme valley in the South to the tract of low ground between Lens and Cambrai in the Northeast, beyond which there lie the flats around Douai. From their present front, a little way over the crest of the ridge, our men look downhill to a valley with one of the upper streams of the Ancre in its bed, and then up another slope beyond, past the town hall and church of Bapaume, to a ridge all fledged with woods that have not yet been shelled. But it is a lower ridge than their own. There are no heights there of 500-feet above the sea, like the ones they have taken. And beyond this ridge, again, there are no heights over 400. Twelve miles beyond Bapaume, as you go Northeast, the whole country sinks below the 250-foot level. The whole of this system of uplands runs from Northwest to Southeast. It consists, like a miniature Jura, of a series of parallel folds or waves of hill. It is like the rumples of a table-cover when slightly pushed along the surface of a table. The first of the parallel convexities thus raised on the table-cover is the highest; the others decrease as they recede from the center of the disturbance. So it is with the Picardy battlefield. The worst came first, and we are over it now.

What strikes you next, on the map, is that nowhere in front of our advancing troops is there another slope so made by nature to assist defense and impede attack as the one up which they have forced the Germans since June. Having the steepest general gradient of all these hills, it has been the most eroded by water; it is full of irregularities—deep dips and sharp rises in the ground, little tortuous valley bottoms and capricious-looking minor ridges. It is all expressed in the curious twisting of the contour lines on the map and in their frequent closeness to one another. On a relief map you would see at once the contrast between this crumpled, scarred and dinted southern slope, the battlefield of July and August, and the smoother inclined plane which slopes down northward and eastward from its summit. And the further you look towards the North-East, on an ordinary contour map, the more widely and regularly are the contour lines spaced out.

In earlier warfare the chief advantage of fighting downhill at the enemy was simply the greater physical momentum. It is still an advantage, but the chief advantage of high ground now is the superior power of observation that it gives. While our troops were fighting up the slopes of Mametz and Montauban and Thiepval, the enemy had the "observation," though the skill and devotion of our airmen certainly went wonderfully far toward making up for the lack of it. It is we who have the observation now; nor shall we lose it even when the Germans have been driven northward across the upper valley of the Ancre and are retiring uphill to the ridge beyond it. For almost the whole of this opposite slope, beyond the Ancre, with its comparatively regular surface and even gradient, is commanded by the higher Martinpuich ridge in a way in which the southern slope of the Martinpuich range was never commanded from any ground in the Allies' possession. Montauban and Longueval cannot be seen from the King's Hill, the best general viewpoint near our June front. But from Courcelette or Martinpuich you can see the details of the trans-Ancre slope almost as clearly as you see the details of the north wall of the Matterhorn from the Schonbuhl.

Of course all this was in the calculations of the Germans in 1914 when they put their front line where they did. They decided to defend, at this part of the front, the line of highest ground between the French plain and the Belgian plain; the line, too, which in this region of small heights opposed to the Allies the best obtainable substitute for a real escarpment presenting a steep and rough face to its assailants, while affording to its defenders an easily graded incline for access from the rear. Its position and character were specially valuable to the Germans because in its rear are some of the most vitally important arteries in their system of railway transport in France—the junctions of Achiet-le-Grand and Velu and the lines connecting their Picardy front with Cambrai and Lille.

German commanders, politicians and editors are saying every day that their Picardy front is not "broken." Topographically it is not only broken, but gone. Their army has been defeated on the line that its commanders chose as the best possible, and they made an extremely good choice. They have now to win, if they can, on a line which they did not choose, for the obvious reasons that it is weak in itself and that its fall must bring other disasters with it.

EDINBURGH HAS BIG PROHIBITION MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Under the auspices of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association a large public meeting was recently held at which resolutions were unanimously adopted by those present expressing dissatisfaction at the failure of the Government to give effect to the national demand for the prohibition of the liquor traffic during the period of the war and of demobilization; and also protesting against all schemes for the municipalization or nationalization of the liquor traffic.

The first resolution was brought forward by Mrs. Yuille, acting president of the Women's Patriotic Crusade Committee. Mrs. Yuille took a leading part in the women's procession and demonstration in support of prohibition. Her able speech at the national convention public meeting and the way she presented the case for prohibition to the Secretary for Scotland on July 25 have been of great value to the temperance movement.

In the course of her address she alluded to the fact that the cause of temperance was gaining momentum throughout the land. It was being recognized that for the sake of efficiency, economy and good order, prohibition was an absolute necessity. Many public bodies, including presbyteries, church assemblies, municipalities, educative assemblies, chief constables and so forth had expressed themselves in no uncertain language. Women in thousands had sent in the request for prohibition in the name of enlightened conscience and common sense. There was a deep conviction that this victory must come and in the meantime it called for unselfish work, subordinating one's own platform of temperance to war emergency. The reason no reply had so far come from the Government, Mrs. Yuille continued, could be attributed to lack of moral courage, but it was also due to the fact that in this case the people were as a whole in advance of their leaders. The Canadian women had sent in the hugest petition ever sent by women against the wet canteen. The answer they received was, that the men in coming over passed out of Canada, and came under the jurisdiction of this land. That answer lacked the vision of true statesmen. Mrs. Yuille refuted the argument that the country was afraid of labor and strikes. The loss of output at the present moment was enormous, she said; in fact, all overtime was swallowed up and rendered ineffective on account of drink. Labor would loyally accept prohibition as it had done conscription when the Government sent down the word that it was necessary. Lord d'Abernon's statement that state control, state purchase and restriction had brought some measure of improvement claimed more than circumstances warranted, for the reason that such vast numbers of men were out of the country.

Other speakers, amongst whom was the Rev. S. W. Hughes, M. A., of London, spoke of the enormous quantities of foodstuffs, coal freight and labor expended in the production of drink. Mr. Hughes said that difficulties must not be put before individual welfare and quoted the words of a well-known Rumanian former Minister, "I believe moral principles are invincible."

AUSTRO-GERMAN AIMS IN DRIVE AGAINST RUMANIA

M. Basilesco Sets Forth the Military, Political and Economic Problems Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—In view of the recent successes of the Austro-German troops on the Transylvanian frontier in the first half of October, and the prospect of a Rumanian abandonment of the passes and frontier heights, the following letter on the aims of Germany with respect to Rumania, written by M. Basilesco, member of the Rumanian Parliament, and professor of law at the University of Bucharest is particularly interesting. The interest of Austria-Hungary in waging war upon Rumania, he says, is self-evident. The realization of Rumanian national aspirations would be a vital menace to Hungary. Together with the national unification of Serbia and the Southern Slavs, it would mean the collapse of the kingdom of St. Stephen.

As regards the Bulgarians, their interest is also evident. Their ambition knows no bounds. Their aim is to rule the Balkan peninsula from the Danube to the Aegean, and from the Black Sea to the Adriatic. They covet all the Dobrudja, the whole of Macedonia, and a good slice of Albania. The defeat of Rumania is, therefore, in their eyes, the only means of realizing their vast designs. But why should the Germans rage so furiously against Rumania, who has not even declared war upon them? The reasons are at once military, political and economic. A victorious Rumania means the cutting of communications between the Austro-Germans and their Turco-Bulgarian allies. It means the crushing of Austria-Hungary, that is to say, an open door into Germany; and sooner or later, the defeat of Germany herself. The defeat of Rumania would mean, on the other hand, the consolidation of Germany's mastery from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, the invasion of Russia from the South, by way of Bessarabia, the control of the Black Sea, and perhaps decisive victory in the East. Germany, therefore, feels that the Rumanian thorn must be extracted from her vulnerable heel, and that quickly.

By the defeat of Rumania, the authority of Germany in the East would become absolute. All eastern states, including Austria-Hungary, would be incorporated or placed in a feudal relationship to the German Empire. Aggrandized by their alliance with Germany, the Bulgarians would be riveted to her. Turkey has already become a kind of German Morocco, and would fall into the position of a German colony. Serbia would no longer exist, and Rumania would become an eastern Reichsland.

Alongside of these military and political motives run the economic interests that urge Germany to crush Rumania. The Germans have lent to the Rumanian State nearly £80,000,000. They have, besides, invested in Rumanian banks, trade and industry more than £40,000,000. The German object is not only to avoid loss, but particularly to retain the immense advantages accruing to them from their exploitation of Rumania. The Rumanian State borrowed money from Germany at usurious rates. In 1889, after the agricultural crisis, it contracted with the Disconto-Gesellschaft a loan of £480,000, at a nominal interest of 5 per cent, which the price of issue made in reality 7 per cent. Besides, the Disconto-Gesellschaft took as security the revenues of one of the State monopolies, and secured a share of its profits. By these means the German bank has secured a profit of £1,880,000, in return for £480,000 lent.

Ninety per cent of Rumanian manufactured imports were of Austro-German origin. Rumanian trade was almost exclusively in Austro-German hands, and the whole economic life of Rumania was under Austro-German control. By the conquest of Rumania, Germany would secure immense stores of corn, petroleum, benzine, mineral oils, salt, and timber; a good railway system, and the Danube as means of transport, besides all the crops which the fertile soil of Rumania can produce. Could they once get Rumania into their grasp, the Germans would never relax their hold. They knew far better than the Rumanians themselves how inexhaustible are her resources, and how sober and hardworking are her people. No sacrifice will seem too heavy for them if by it they can secure such a prize.

The duty and interest of the Allies are alike clear. If, by timely action, they thwart the German scheme and insure the triumph of Rumania, they will at the same time smooth their own path to complete victory and notably shorten the war. Their efforts should tend without delay, not merely to save Rumania from the Austro-German grasp, but to save themselves, to spare millions of human lives and hundreds of millions of money, to shorten the war, and to establish the Europe of the future on solid foundations.

BRITISH TRADE WITH NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The foreign office desire to draw the attention of all persons interested in trade with Norway, to the notice which appears in the current number, Oct. 12, of the Board of Trade Journal regarding the introduction of a new form of undertaking to be furnished in connection with applications for licenses to export goods on the prohibited and restricted lists from the United Kingdom to Norway. The new form, which has been adopted in agreement with the Norwegian Government, applies to all commodities on the prohibited and restricted lists with certain exceptions which are specified in the notice. The use of the new form becomes obligatory on and after today (Nov. 13).

DR. LUNN, ONCE SOCIALIST, WINS CONGRESS SEAT

Schenectady Mayor, Put Out of Party Because He Would Not Obey Mandates, Elected on the Democratic Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—One of the most remarkable political overturnings in the country last Tuesday was the election to Congress of Mayor George R. Lunn of this city in the district comprising Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton counties. When it is known that Dr. Lunn has twice been elected Mayor as a Socialist; that within the last year he was put out of that party because he declined to do the bidding of the organization, and that he was then nominated by Democrats and Progressives for Congress in a district that gives a normal Republican plurality of from 6000 to 7000, the nature of his victory may be understood. He was elected by a plurality of 738.

Dr. Lunn, who is a Congregational clergyman of the most liberal kind, also had what is regarded as the handicap of being known as a free trader or low tariff advocate. The district contains the Gloversville and Johnstown glove factories and some of the largest carpet makers in the United States. These manufacturers always have insisted that a high tariff on gloves and carpets was essential to the life of their business and heretofore the man who wanted to be a member of Congress from the district had almost to give bond that he was strictly orthodox on the question of a high protective tariff. His Republican opponent, Henry S. DeForest, naturally tried to make the tariff the big issue in the campaign. He and his supporters publicly quizzed Dr. Lunn repeatedly as to where he stood on the subject; what he would do if the question of a tariff on gloves and carpets came up in Congress, and whether he would follow the Democratic policy on that question. The Democratic candidate's answer was that inasmuch as the Democrats in Congress now were for a tariff commission to ascertain the facts and take the tariff out of politics, it was not necessary for him to give his individual views except to pledge himself that he would stand for no legislation that would injure the industries of his constituents. Mayor Lunn emphasized the humanitarian and industrial reforms for which President Wilson stood sponsor and also was a strong advocate of the progressive ideas of Judge Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor. To these two men he unreservedly gave his support throughout the campaign.

Dr. Lunn's term as Mayor of Schenectady does not expire for more than a year, on Dec. 31, 1917. But as he does not have to take his seat in Congress until December of next year he will not have to resign from his present office. Schenectady is naturally a Republican city by about 2000 plurality, but in 1911 he was elected Mayor as a Socialist, having been opposed by both Republicans and Democrats. Two years later the Republicans, Democrats and Progressives combined on a candidate for Mayor against Mayor Lunn and defeated him. A year ago he was again elected as a Socialist, receiving enough votes from all parties to defeat the old party nominees. Soon after his inauguration into office the local Socialist organization insisted upon dictating appointees in the municipal government. For his refusal to comply with this demand Mayor Lunn was expelled from the Socialist Party by the State organization. A few months later the proposal to make him the Democratic candidate for Congress was bitterly opposed by most of the Democratic leaders. Their objection to him was that he had been a Socialist and therefore could find no favor with Democrats. But he easily defeated in the September primary the Democratic selection, A. T. Blessing, who is district-attorney of Schenectady County, and thereupon became the Democratic nominee for Congress.

INSTITUT DE FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At the proposal of M. Bergson, the Institut de France has unanimously decided to invite the members of the Spanish mission visiting Paris to the annual meeting of the Institut and the banquet which marks the occasion. The members of the Institut wish particularly to show their appreciation of the warm welcome which was given the French mission when, a few months ago, it visited Madrid and the principal cities of Spain. The Spanish mission visiting France is under the direction of the Duke of Alba and the president of the Madrid Academy. Among the members of the mission are Perez Galdos, the novelist, the sculptor, Bendelliuro, and the rectors of the universities of Madrid, Salamanca, Seville and Oviedo.

ALBERT SARRAUT HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In a recent order of the day occurred the following honorable mention: Albert Sarraut, sublieutenant in the —— infantry regiment; former Governor-General of Indo-China; former Under Secretary of State for War; Minister of Education at the beginning of the war; insisted on taking his share of the dangers and hardships of the front. Having been given a staff appointment, he was, at his own request, transferred to the —— infantry regiment, in a particularly difficult sector. During the 10 months that he served either in this sector or recently on the Verdun front, he has shown, especially in the course of dangerous reconnoitering work, remarkable fearlessness and energy.

SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE LESS THAN YEAR AGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—While statistics prepared by the Anthracite Bureau of Information show a decrease in anthracite shipments for the month of October, this year, as compared with the same month last year, the October shipments for 1916 are larger than the shipments for September of this year. According to the information gathered the shipments for last month as reported by the bureau are 5,870,204 tons. In October, 1915, the shipments were 6,663,007 tons. In September, 1916, the shipments are reported as 5,544,706 tons.

Attention is called to the fact that the shipments in October, 1915, were the maximum for the region, the nearest approach to that record having been made in October, 1912, when 6,655,321 tons were shipped.

The total shipments for the 10 months of 1916, ending with Nov. 1, were 55,800,620 tons, a gain as compared with the same period in 1915 of 560,673 tons. Part of the bureau's report follows: "In comparing the total shipments from January to October in 1916 with those for the same period in 1915, consideration must be given to the fact that, in addition to the increase of 560,673 tons, the markets have absorbed a large amount of coal that was in storage at the beginning of the season. The shipments from storage yards in October amounted to approximately 500,000 tons, which are not included in the railroad shipments reported for the month and reduce by that amount the apparent shortage as compared with October, 1915.

"The net decrease of 300,000 tons could undoubtedly have been made up if it were not for the interference with operations due to button strikes, nonlegal holidays, etc.

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ASSOCIATION TO SUPPORT QUINCY PLAN A CHARTER

Citizens Active in Securing Adoption of New Form of Government at the State Election Are to Organize

QUINCY, Mass.—Citizens active in securing the adoption of "Plan A" city charter at the State election will soon organize a good government association along the lines of those on which the Good Government Association of Boston was formed several years ago. The details will be perfected in time to permit the association to participate in the city election.

Adoption of a new city charter came as a surprise to many citizens and to none more than certain politicians who not only were opposed to the charter, but predicted its overwhelming defeat. The present administration, the Republican city committee, and several persons prominent in city affairs were openly opposed to it.

So confident were some politicians of its defeat that they began their campaigns some weeks ago under provisions of the old charter. Three candidates, two Republicans and one Democrat, were already in the field for the nomination for Mayor at the primaries to be held under the provisions of the old charter on the second Tuesday in November. It appears that these three men will continue their campaigns as soon as their nomination papers are filed according to the new charter.

"Plan A" is a form of charter provided by the Legislature in 1915. Its chief characteristics are prohibition of party designations and ward boundaries for the election of city officials, a Mayor elected for a term of two years, a Council of nine members elected at large for two years, a school committee of six members with the Mayor as chairman, heads of departments appointed by and responsible to the Mayor, election of the city clerk by the Council for a term of three years, and the creation of city departments by the Council.

Members of the council may vote themselves salaries not exceeding $500 a year and the salary of the Mayor may not be over $5000. Nominations are made by signatures bearing the names of two registered voters for every 100 votes cast at the last State election. The first city election under the new charter will be held on the third Tuesday of December, and the new charter goes into full operation on Jan. 1, 1917. At the December election five members of the council will be elected for two years and four for one year, but thereafter elections to the council will be for terms of two years.

The present council has 23 members, three from each ward and five at-large, and the present School Committee contains nine members, one from each ward and three at-large. The primaries are abolished and nominations are to be made by petitions.

ROAD BUILDERS ARE COMING TO BOSTON

Expert road and street builders from all over the United States are to be in Boston from Feb. 5 to 9 in annual convention at the Copley-Plaza. The Chamber of Commerce has just succeeded in having the American Road Builders Association come here for its next annual meeting. It is estimated that not less than 4000 engineers and contractors and men who have given years to the study of road and highway development will visit Boston on this occasion. Particular attention will be paid to the subject of concrete road building.

Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, is the new president of the American Road Builders Association and he is starting now to make arrangements for the convention. Harold Parker, a past president of the association, and now a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is one of the board of directors of the road builders national organization. It is planned to have one of the features of the convention an exhibition of road building equipment and machinery at the Mechanics Hall.

UNIFORM LAW OPPOSED

Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood and Jeremiah F. Downey, inspector of buildings, both of Cambridge, appeared before the special recess committee on Building Legislation today. Mayor Rockwood opposed drastic uniform State building laws and favored home rule for cities and towns in the matter of building laws. He had no objection to uniform laws regarding strength of materials, he said, but contended that communities have a local pride and interest in building regulation and the State should not interfere.

AUTO DRIVER ARRESTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Emil Lifvgran was arrested on Sunday night by Inspector Daniel McColgan after he had figured with his automobile in a collision with an automobile owned by Roland Gaylord of New Lenox Road and driven by Cecil Gaylord, in front of the Sampson estate in William Street. Lifvgran is charged with operating an automobile without a license and while under the influence of alcoholic liquor. Both machines were heavily damaged. Lifvgran was released in $300 bail.

FIRST PETITION FILED

The first petition for legislation by the 1917 session of the Massachusetts Legislature has been filed by Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company asking permission to hold real estate not exceeding $1,500,000.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY JAN. 1 OR STRIKE, SAYS TRAINMAN

CLEVELAND, O.—Whether the Supreme Court upholds the Adamson law, or in response to the suits filed by four railroads knocks out the law, is immaterial to the railroad employees, who, according to a statement given out by President W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, will strike Jan. 1 on all roads which at that time fail to put into effect the eight-hour day.

"However," said Mr. Lee, "we have no fear that the Adamson law will be declared unconstitutional. We were advised, in the first place, that it would stand the fire of a legal test. If any flaws are found in it, they can be remedied."

LINEUP IN HOUSE FOR PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION

Unofficial Returns Show That Republicans Will Have 218 Votes and Democrats 216 — One Socialist

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unofficial returns in Washington show the Republicans will have 218 votes for House, the Democrats 216, and one Socialist unattached. This aligns Schall, elected in Minnesota as a Progressive, with the Republicans. It counts with the Democrats Fuller from Massachusetts, elected as an Independent against a Republican. Randall of California elected as a Prohibitionist though with the Democratic support; and Whitmartin, "Progressive-Protectionist," of Louisiana.

The House line-up by states on the present returns follows:

Republicans: California 6, Colorado 3, Connecticut 4, Idaho 2, Illinois 21, Indiana 9, Iowa 11, Kansas 3, Kentucky 2, Maine 4, Maryland 2, Massachusetts 11, Michigan 12, Minnesota 8, Missouri 2, Montana 1, Nebraska 3, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 2, New Jersey 10, New York 26, North Carolina 1, North Dakota 3, Ohio 9, Oklahoma 2, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 24, Rhode Island 2, South Dakota 2, Tennessee 2, Vermont 2, Virginia 1, Washington 4, West Virginia 4, Wisconsin 11, Wyoming 1. Total 217.

Democrats—Alabama 10, Arizona 1, Arkansas 7, California 4, Colorado 1, Connecticut 1, Delaware 1, Florida 4, Georgia 12, Illinois 6, Indiana 4, Kansas 5, Kentucky 9, Louisiana 7, Maryland 7, Massachusetts 4, Michigan 1, Minnesota 1, Mississippi 8, Missouri 14, Montana 1, Nebraska 3, New Jersey 2, New Mexico 1, New York 16, North Carolina 9, Ohio 13, Oklahoma 6, Penisylvania 8, Rhode Island 1, South Carolina 7, South Dakota 1, Tennessee 8, Texas 18, Utah 2, Virginia 9, Washington 1, West Virginia 2. Total, 213.

The Senate will stand as follows:

Alabama, 2 Dem.; Arizona, 2 Dem.; Arkansas, 2 Dem.; California, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; Colorado, 2 Dem.; Connecticut, 2 Rep.; Delaware, 2 Dem.; Florida, 2 Dem.; Georgia, 2 Dem.; Idaho, 2 Rep.; Illinois, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; Indiana, 2 Rep.; Iowa, 2 Rep.; Kansas, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; Kentucky, 2 Dem.; Louisiana, 2 Dem.; Maine, 2 Rep.; Maryland, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; Massachusetts, 2 Rep.; Michigan, 2 Rep.; Minnesota, 2 Rep.; Mississippi, 2 Dem.; Missouri, 2 Dem.; Montana, 2 Dem.; Nebraska, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; Nevada, 2 Dem.; New Hampshire, 2 Rep.; New Jersey, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; New Mexico, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; New York, 2 Rep.; North Carolina, 2 Dem.; North Dakota, 2 Rep.; Ohio, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; Oklahoma, 2 Dem.; Oregon, 2 Dem.; Pennsylvania, 2 Rep.; Rhode Island, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; South Carolina, 2 Dem.; South Dakota, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; Tennessee, 2 Dem.; Texas, 2 Dem.; Utah, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; Vermont, 2 Rep.; Virginia, 2 Dem.; Washington, 2 Rep.; West Virginia, 2 Rep.; Wisconsin, 1 Dem., 1 Rep.; Wyoming, 1 Dem., 1 Rep. Total, Oemocrats 54; Republicans 42.

RESULTS UNCHANGED

A recount of the vote on Tuesday in one of the Boston senatorial and two of the representative districts was completed today by the election commissioners, without altering the press returns materially. In the Sixth Suffolk senatorial district, Senator James P. Timilty, a Democrat, gained 43 votes in the recount over Milton A. Stone, his Republican opponent. The original totals were Timilty 5424, Stone 5028, while on the recount the vote stood Timilty 5454, Stone 5041. In the First Suffolk representative district, the margin of the announced winners, E. J. Cox, Republican, and T. A. Winston, Democratic, over D. Kelley, Democrat, and I. Niland, Republican, were not notably changed by the recount. The same was true in the Seventeenth Suffolk, where D. C. Murphy and J. McGrath, Democrats, won over A. Frost, a Republican.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Final rounds of the tennis tournament at Radcliffe College are being played off this week and next. Miss Eleanor Jones is the senior class champion. Miss Mary Esty the sophomore, and Miss Dorothy Wilbur, the freshman. Miss Wilbur also has played off her game with Miss Esty, thus making herself champion for the match to be played with the winner from the junior and senior match game.

MILITARY PARADE PLANS

Wednesday at 11 a. m. a meeting of the committee in charge of arrangements for the militarw parade in Boston next Saturday is to meet to consider further details of the celebration of the militiamen's return from the Mexican border.

RESULTS OF THE MINIMUM WAGE LAW DESCRIBED

Committee of Boston Social Union Says Girls Thrown Out of Work Have Increased Scale of Earnings

That the minimum wage law which went into effect last January has not worked the hardship to girls in retail stores predicted by those opposed to the law is indicated in the report just made public by a special committee of the Boston Social Union. Mrs. Robert A. Woods, speaking for the committee, says that their investigations show that of 50 girls thrown out of positions by the law the majority are now working and that the scale of their earnings has gone up from a minimum of $3.50 to a minimum of $5.

Although the investigations of this committee were necessarily confined to a relatively small group, yet the group was sufficiently typical to make the report of the committee of value as showing the effect of the law generally upon girls displaced by its provisions. Personal interviews with the girls so displaced brought out the fact that most of them had been following the line of least resistance, and that the jolt given by the loss of their position when the minimum wage law went into effect was wholesome rather than otherwise as it stimulated the girls to seek better positions, and in some instances it awakened a desire for more education and training.

"It was argued beforehand," says Mrs. Woods, "that the girls would be unable to adjust themselves but we found that they were able to adjust themselves pretty well, in fact that they had rather a surprising capacity for adjusting themselves. And this in spite of the fact that they represented a group who were at loose ends educationally; 20 of them had left school at 14, mostly because, as has been so often the case, they were not getting in school what they needed."

In its investigations the committee did not come across any case where the law worked hardship. Where hardship was brought, the reason lay outside the law, and it was in these instances that the committee felt the community should take upon itself the responsibility of helping the girl out by assisting her to find another position. Some of the girls who had been bundle girls felt because they were undersize it was useless for them to seek positions as salesgirls, yet experience has shown that undersize may be offset by intelligence, and that after all it is really intelligence more than anything else that makes a competent saleswoman. Bundle girls who had a prejudice against going into factories have had this prejudice overcome and are earning better wages in the factory than they did in the retail store.

The point which the committee would emphasize is community responsibility in looking out for the individual likely to suffer from a law which gives the many an advantage. Through personal acquaintance with the family gained by social service workers, through the placement bureau, through the activities of the vocational guidance organizations it should be possible, the committee believes, to bring about a satisfactory adjustment for the minority displaced by such a law as the minimum wage law and in many instances to help the girls to better themselves by getting into positions for which they are actually fitted.

DR. PERCIVAL LOWELL, AUTHOR, PASSES AWAY

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Dr. Percival Lowell, astronomer, head of the observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., has passed away, according to word received here.

Dr. Lowell was a native of Boston, the son of Augustus Lowell. His mother's maiden name was Lawrence. He was a brother of Abbott Lawrence Lowell, LL.D. Mrs. Lowell, whom he married in 1908, was formerly Miss Constance Savage Keith of Boston. Dr. Lowell spent nearly 10 years in the Orient, and served as counsellor and foreign secretary to the Korean Foreign Mission to the United States. He established an observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., in 1894, and undertook an eclipse expedition to Tripoli in 1900. In 1907 he sent an expedition to the Andes to photograph the planet Mars. He made discoveries on the planets Mercury, Venus, Saturn, and especially Mars.

The national astronomical societies of France and Mexico conferred upon Dr. Lowell, high honors. He was a member of many learned societies of Europe and of the Americas. As nonresident professor of astronomy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology he had a status in the academic world. He had written voluminously on the results of the investigations at the observatory at Flagstaff, not only as they have to do with Mars, but also with other planets.

COLUMBIA NEEDS MORE RESOURCES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University is undercapitalized to the extent of $30,000,000, according to the annual report of President Nicholas Murray Butler, just made public. This large amount must be added to the resources of the university, it is pointed out, before the trustees can solve the numerous problems of education and public service now pressing upon them. Gifts received the past year amounted to $1,336,205. Students numbered 19,094, an increase of 2922 over the preceding year. The teaching staff numbered 1010.

SHOEMAKING SCHOOL IS TO BE STARTED IN LYNN

(Continued from page one)

usefulness in society; to give an opportunity to boys and girls to enter the dominant industry of Lynn and thus contribute to the industrial prosperity of the city and to meet the economic needs of the worker and the manufacturer.

The plans provide for alternate weeks in school shop and school room and in the latter parts of the courses alternate weeks in the industry and the school room. It is provided that the school shop instructors shall be men and women of acknowledged standing in their trade and shall alternate between the shop and school room with their classes. The school should have a full equipment of up-to-date shoe machinery and give to boys a broad fundamental training in shoe manufacturing and intensive specialization, and to girls a broad fundamental training for that part of shoe manufacture in which girls find employment.

A feature of the proposed boys' department is a productive shop requiring highly intelligent workmanship which shall produce a high grade product which should be marketed. It is specifically stated that this is not a school designed to train pupils to become mere machine operatives.

Work in the schoolroom will have 20 per cent of related technical work, general vocational work such as designing and drafting, applied science, applied arithmetic, industrial geography, commercial geography and industrial history, business English, and general nonvocational subjects such as applied English, applied mathematics, citizenship, methods and forms, self-care and recreation. The girls will be given practically the same work, the related technical differing wholly and the general vocational differing largely in subject and also in treatment.

Members of the committee of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce who have promoted the school are George H. Newhall, Frank J. Peaslee, George A. Cornet, Roy F. Bergengren, Charles Neal Barney, George E. Coates, Charles S. Grover, Charles F. Cotter, Michael J. Tracy, William H. Carney, the Rev. A. J. Teeling, Charles P. Murray.

Lynn employs 18,000 to 20,000 persons in its shoe industries—this industry cannot be crowded by the annual entrance of the number of graduates this school can provide. Since there are no agencies engaged in giving training in, and an all-round knowledge of shoe manufacturing, this industry can be greatly benefited. This school will delay entrance of young workers for the industry until by training they are prepared to become workmen. Manufacturers cannot alone afford the time or space to give this training.

In 1906 a commission, duly appointed by authorization of an order of the city government and assisted in its investigations and work by the Lynn Board of Trade and the State Commission on Industrial Education, reported favorably a plan for the establishment of an industrial shoe school. The present scheme is largely an adaptation of the plans therein presented.

MILK SITUATION IS REGARDED AS SETTLED FOR TIME

Boston's milk situation is regarded as practically settled for the next four and a half months now that the directors of the New England Milk Producers Association have approved the rates of the larger milk contractors.

The contracts between the producers and dealers expire on April 1, 1917, but it is expected that very little difficulty will be experienced in reaching new agreements in the spring.

If the farmers accept the latest recommendations of the officers of the association, they will receive 50 cents for an 8½ quart can, an increase of 4 cents over the price quoted by the contractors late in September. The new schedule will cover shipments made to these contractors since Oct. 1. As similar agreements are expected to be reached within a few days in Worcester and Springfield, the 50 cents a can rate probably will prevail throughout the greater part of the milk producing section of western, central and southern New England. A somewhat lower rate however is being paid in Maine.

VOLUNTEER MOTOR BOAT PATROL PLAN

NEWPORT, R. I.—An outline of the duties and equipment of the volunteer motor boat patrol as an arm of naval defense is understood to be contained in a preliminary report forwarded to the navy department by a special board appointed to investigate the possibilities of these boats for scouting and other purposes. Motor boat units will be known as naval district scouts and the fleet as the naval district scouting patrol if the recommendations of the board are approved.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

The twenty-first annual reception and dinner of the Society of Mayflower Descendants will be held at the Copley-Plaza Tuesday evening, Nov. 21, the date which commemorates the two hundred and ninty-sixth anniversary of the signing of the compact on the Mayflower in Cape Cod Harbor. The guests of the evening will be John W. Weeks, United States Senator; Channing H. Cox, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Miss Heloise E. Hersey of Boston; the Rev. Julian C. Jaynes of West Newton. The committee in charge of the affair comprises William B. H. Dowse, the Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Frank W. Stearns, Mrs. Gordon Prince and Mrs. Harold Marshall.

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SINGLE TAX PLAN TO BE DEBATED

Prof. A. N. Holcombe of the State Minimum Wage Commission will speak in Huntington Chambers tomorrow evening on the subject, "After Election: The Outlook for Social Progress." This is the first of a series of four lectures to be given on successive Tuesday evenings under the auspices of the Boston School of Social Science. Next week there will be a debate between Walter H. Creamer of the Single Tax League and State Secretary Oneal of the Socialist Party Clubs.

Prof Harold J. Laski of the history department of Harvard College will give a talk on the study of history on Nov. 28. "Robert Browning's Luria; a Study in Human Values," is the subject for Dec. 5 to be presented by Franklin H. Wentworth. A benefit entertainment will be given on Dec. 26. Mrs. Franklin H. Wentworth will read and there will be vocal and instrumental music.

DEMURRAGE RATE TO BE DISCUSSED

A hearing to determine the attitude of the members of the Chamber of Commerce toward the proposed changes in the national demurrage code will be held in the library of the Chamber Building at 11 a. m. Wednesday. The committee on transportation is calling the meeting to secure the opinion of members, for it has already recommended to the directors of the chamber that any changes in the national demurrage code should be preceded by an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Changes in the code proposed by the American Railway Association include the demurrage rate of $1 per car per day after the expiration of the free 48 hours allowed for unloading cars be increased to $2 for the first day, $3 for the second, $4 for the third, and $5 for each following day. Abolition of the weather interference provision is also proposed. The railroads have already filed tariffs containing these proposed changes that become effective on Dec. 1.

SILK MILL FOR MINE TOWN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Beaver Meadow, a mining village near Hazleton and one of the first anthracite towns established, now has its first industry outside of the mines, says the Public Ledger. It is a silk mill, procured through the activity of the business men. Beaver Meadow for years has been sending its surplus female labor to nearby places, where the girls were employed in shirt factories and other plants.

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PROBLEMS IN THE RETAIL BUSINESS ARE BEING STUDIED

Methods of reducing the expense arising out of charge accounts in the purchase of merchandise are being studied by the committee of charge accounts of the Chamber of Commerce under the leadership of Jerome A. Crane. The committee plans to make a thorough investigation of the problems involved in charge accounts and then report its finding together with recommendations for reducing the costs or for having them borne exclusively by those who make use of the privilege.

Another committe which has begun its work is the committee of free delivery. This committee under the direction of Marcell N. Smith will make a complete study of the existing free delivery situation in the retail trade in Boston and its report will include recommendations for lessening this expense either by limiting free delivery to certain zones and amounts of purchases or by charging for the service.

On next Friday at 3 p. m. the committee of conference of which John Shepard Jr. is chairman will meet in the Chamber building with representatives of the department and retail specialty stores of Boston to consider a uniform schedule for summer closing hours, methods to increase the effectiveness of the regulations regarding the return of merchandise, and the abolition of discounts in retail trade.

Uniform dates for the opening of fall and spring displays and of reduction sales before and after Christmas, and uniform action on the policy of delivering merchandise after 10 o'clock in the evening are among the matters to be studied by the committee on department stores of which Charles C. Ferris is chairman. It is expected that the committee on 'Shop Early" will be ready for definite action within two weeks.

BOSTON CITY CLUB TO ELECT OFFICERS

Members of the Boston City Club are to hold their annual election and meeting next Monday, at which time eight members of the board of governors will be chosen. The polls will be open from noon until 7:30 p. m., the annual meeting starting at 8 p. m.

The nominating committee has reported the following nominations for the board of governors: George H. Ellis, William C. Ewing, John H. Fahey, Thomas M. Fitzpatrick, Edward J. Frost, Andrew D. Fuller, Henry I. Harriman, Frank Leveroni, Robert Luce, Clarence W. McGuire, Claude A. Palmer, William H. Pear, Winfield S. Quinby, Frank V. Thompson, Charles H. Thurber, Bernard M. Wolf.

The following have been nominated for nominating committee: C. B. Breed, James E. Downey, David A. Ellis, Frederic H. Fay, Elias Field, Robert H. Gardiner Jr., Moses S. Lourie, J. D. Little, Charles J. Martell, George R. Regan, David D. Scannell, Henry L. Shattuck, Bertram G. Waters and Arthur J. Wellington. Seven members are to be chosen for this committee.

The club is to take action at the meeting on the proposal of the board of governors that a special annual assessment of $5 be levied on all members for a period of four years, beginning next January, the proceeds to be applied to redemption of the mortgage indebtedness of the club or the redemption of its debenture bonds.

HOSIERY MILL EXPANDS

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Hetrick interests of Walhalla, S. C., have ordered 200 knitting machines for installation in their hosiery manufactory at Gainesville, Ga., now operating with 50 machines. The capacity will be brought up to 1000 dozen pairs of hose the day. Two hundred operatives will be employed.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

NICARAGUA TREATY DECREED TO BE ILLEGAL

(Continued from page one)

war now threatens in Central America through our assertion of technical freedom from the imposition of this decree. If war comes, we shall be directly and undeniably to blame. For by the terms of the convention which established this court, we have a definite and clear course which we may now pursue which would not only satisfy the demands of the Central Americans and renew their confidence in our faith in their union, but would also show to the world that when we advocate the establishment of law and order between the larger nations of the earth, we mean what we say. The world has just reason to judge of the strength of our international good will by what we do or do not do on our own continent."

Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, minister of Salvador to the United States, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning that he believed there was no probability of the issue involving the Central American republics in war.

"As far as Salvador is concerned," he said, "you may state positively that there is no prospect of war, and I give no credence to rumors that resort to arms is likely by any of the five Central American republics, even though the United States does not accept the court's decision."

The protests of the Central American republics grew out of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, which has been made the basis of three separate protests heard or pending before the Central American Court of Justice. Under the terms of the treaty the United States acquires for $3,000,000 perpetual option on the Nicaraguan canal route and a 99-year lease of a site for a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca.

Costa Rica held before the court that Nicaragua had not the legal right to dispose of the option to the canal through the San Juan River, which is between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, without consulting Costa Rica, since there is a treaty between the two countries giving Costa Rica perpetual commerce rights on the river.

A second protest is that a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca upon which Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua all border, violates the neutrality of Honduras, which was declared in perpetuity by a treaty drawn up in Washington with the approval of the United States.

The third basis of protest is that the waters of the Gulf of Fonseca or any part of it cannot be leased for a naval base by Nicaragua alone, because the rights in the Gulf are undivided and indivisible rights.

The United States has taken no action beyond the official statement that this country is not a party to the court. In reply to the last protest of Salvador, made last winter, the statement was made that the Senate removed the basis of protest by adopting the provision that the treaty should not be interpreted as destroying or abbreviating the rights of any other country.

The Nicaraguan treaty controversy has grown out of the ratification this year of a new treaty between the United States and Nicaragua by which Nicaragua, in consideration of the payment of $3,000,000 by this country, has ceded to the United States the right to build an interoceanic canal across Nicaragua and also the right to establish a naval base on the Nicaraguan shores on the Gulf of Fonseca, on which several other Central American nations also border.

The governments of Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras have loudly protested against the treaty. The Central American Court of Justice has decided that Nicaragua acted illegally in selling canal rights to the United States without consulting Costa Rica and in threatening the neutrality of Honduras by permitting a United States naval base to be established on the Gulf of Fonseca. The Government of Nicaragua has refused to be bound by this decision.

The United States Government is not a party to this court or the Central American agreement which established the court. The treaties and conventions concluded at the Central American Peace Conference in Washington in 1907 among the governments of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador are printed in the official compilation of United States treaties, with this explanation:—

"The United States Government was not a signatory party to the conventions, but as the conference met on the initiative of the presidents of the United States of America and the United States of Mexico and the treaties were concluded under the auspices of the United States and the united Mexican States, represented respectively in said conference by William I. Buchanan and Ambassador Don Enrique Creel, who were by the Central American plenipotentiary representatives of the five Central American Republics invited to be present at all the deliberations of the conference, the treaties referred to are included in this compilation."

One of the treaties of 1907 among the five Central American governments provided for the establishment of the Central American Court of Justice. It was concluded at Washington Dec. 20, 1907. The American Peace Society argues that under the terms of Article IV of this treaty the United States Government, by agreement with one of the protesting Central American nations, may properly bring the dispute over the latest United States treaty with Nicaragua before the court. This article reads:

"The court can likewise take cognizance of the international questions which by special agreement any one of the Central American Governments and a foreign Government may have determined to submit to it."

The American Peace Society is the oldest peace organization in the United States. It was organized in New York City May 8, 1828, and was formed by the merging of many State and local societies, the oldest of which, the New York, dated back to 1815. It was situated in Boston from 1837 to 1911, when its headquarters were moved to Washington.

COAL INQUIRY BOARD IS NAMED

John S. Lawrence, E. G. Bailey, W. G. Sharp, and Walter Goodenough have been asked by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce to serve on a committee to investigate the causes for the recent increases in the price of coal in Boston. These four persons were members of the former Fuels Supply Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Bailey have already consented to serve on the committee, but the acceptance of the other two has not been received as yet as both men are out of the city.

About 10 days ago the Chamber of Commerce was asked by the Dorchester Board of Trade to investigate the coal situation, and this request together with a similar proposition previously in the mind of the directors culminated in the appointment of the committee. A meeting of the committee, with Mr. Lawrence as chairman, will be called as soon as all the members are in the city.

FIVE-CENT TICKETS ARE TO BE REFUSED

Conductors of the Bay State Street Railway received instructions today to refuse the five-cent tickets, bought by city and Federal authorities for employees, on all lines where six-cent fares are now collected.

Attorneys for the Bay State Street Railway and the Boston Elevated are said to disagree concerning action for abolishing the eight-cent fares. An attorney for the Bay State is said to have advised Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Line, that the company can not discontinue selling these eight-cent tickets to passengers without permission of the public Service Commission. One of the attorneys for the Elevated is said to have stated that an opinion or permission from the Public Service Commission is not necessary as the only action needed is to abolish these tickets is for the two lines to set a date when they will refuse to accept them and to enforce it together.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND

New England Federation of Harvard Clubs is to hold its annual meeting Nov. 17 and 18 at the Harvard Club of Boston. The annual dinner comes on Friday, Nov. 17. The presiding officer will be President-Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard. President A. Lawrence Lowell of the university and Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing, will deliver addresses.

On Saturday morning graduates who wish to visit the university will assemble in the faculty room in University Hall at 9:45 o'clock, where they will be joined by members of the faculty. Groups of men will be conducted to places of special interest, such as the library, freshman halls, University Press, bureau of municipal research, observatory, Langdell Hall, and the like. There also will be general walks around the university.

CONFERENCE HELD ON ADAMSON LAW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of leading railroads of the country met representatives of the railway brotherhoods in the Grand Central terminal and an effort is being made to explain the working of the Adamson eight-hour law. Members of the brotherhoods report they have been unable to understand the meaning of the law. The session probably will last all day.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

United States Civil Service examinations will be held tomorrow in cities throughout the country to fill existing vacancies in the service and to establish a lists of eligibles for vacancies as they may occur. One of the examinations is for an expert electrical and mechanical aid at $12.48 a day. Other examinations include assistant in warehouse investigations at $1800 to $2400 a year; assistant in home exemplification work at $1800 to $2200 a year; grain sampler and assistant grain sampler at $1500 to $1620 and $1200 to $1500 a year, respectively.

SUPREME COURT REOPENS CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today reopened for argument cases involving the Workmen's Compensation Laws of the states of Washington, Iowa and New York. Solicitor-General Davis is to make a motion in the Supreme Court today to set the Harvester case for argument on Dec. 11, next. Both the Government's motion and the motion of the Harvester Company's counsel will be taken under advisement.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

The New England Conservatory Alumni Association kept open house at its new quarters, 295 Huntington Avenue, Saturday. A large number of graduates registered and subscriptions for the Tourjee memorial endowment fund, which was voted on at the annual meeting last June, were formally started.

POSTAL MEN SEEK INCREASE

Postoffice clerks affiliated with the American Federation of Labor met at the Quincy House yesterday and adopted a resolution calling on the incoming Congress to pass a reclassification act to increase the salaries of clerks to $1500 a year.

EMBASSY REPORTS SEALED PACKAGE WAS BROKEN OPEN

(Continued from page one)

wife of the German Ambassador, by threatening to publish some letters.

Officials of the embassy also alleged that Graves had in his possession what apparently were confidential coded diplomatic dispatches from the German Government to Count von Bernstorff.

The prisoner told the Federal agents he obtained all the documents from persons who smuggled them past the British censors on the steamship Oscar II. He was arraigned and held in $2000 bail for further hearing Wednesday.

The arrest of Graves furnished a dramatic conclusion to negotiations which had been in progress for a week between him and Prince Hatzfeldt, counsellor of the German embassy.

The official dispatches were said to be useless to him for the reason that he could not decipher them. He is alleged to have asked for $3000 in cash if he delivered the papers. He also is alleged to have asked Prince Hatzfeldt to prepare and sign a statement that the money had been paid for services rendered the German Government.

The letter which Graves is alleged to have said would prove "embarrassing" to Countess von Bernstorff, was couched, federal investigators asserted, in "endearing terms" and signed with initials only. It was asserted by the officials that the communication was from a woman cousin of Count von Bernstorff, who has been taking care of his and the countess' business affairs in Germany.

A high official of the Embassy said regarding the case: "We had this man arrested because we wanted to let it be known that no person attached directly or indirectly to this Embassy can be made a victim of blackmailing schemes. We have no secrets. "It is quite true that some of the correspondence was in cipher. We do not know yet, however, what it is all about. We are most anxious to have it determined who brought the letters to this country and how they happened to fall into the hands of Graves. We presume the authorities will find answers to these questions."

Officials said that Countess von Bernstorff probably would not be asked to appear personally against Graves.

Graves Denies Charge

Says Letters Contain Stock Market Information

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Karl Graves, self-styled "international spy," at his home, 65 West Sixty-ninth Street, yesterday said he does not expect ever to have to answer to the blackmail charge, for he does not think the German Embassy officials will think it wise to have him give his translation of the three code letters on the witness stand. He insisted that there is not a word reflecting upon Countess von Bernstorff in any of the letters.

"They do contain information about certain stocks," he asserted, "which could be played as sure winners on the American market because of certain German activities to come about in the near future. Also," he declared, "they contain diplomatic secrets of high importance to this country."

Ambassador Bernstorff, he charged, has made milions of dollars with friends in this country by playing stocks on advance secret information from Germany.

"Certainly I did not attempt to blackmail Countess von Bernstorff, nor did I ever pretend that the letters reflected upon her character," he said. "If I wanted to blackmail her I certainly would have dealt with her, not with Prince von Hatzfeldt."

Convicted in Scotland

NEW YORK, N Y.—Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, as he was then known, first came to public notice in this country when he was convicted in July, 1912, by the Scottish High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, Scotland, of spying, and sentenced to serve eight months in prison. It was alleged that notes concerning the guns under construction for the British Government and other incriminating documents were found in his possession. Graves appeared in New York in June, 1913, and was quoted as making a long statement to the effect that he was released from the Scotch prison upon condition that he enter the British Secret Service, but that after he had performed the services required of him the British Government refused to pay him a reward that had been promised.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW IS OPENED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual horse show is in full swing at Madison Square Garden today. Brilliant decorations flooded the garden within. New York society people generally regard the horse show as a special occasion for the inauguration of winter styles and much interest is displayed in the numerous innovations introduced.

MAYOR ACTS ON PLAN TO IMPROVE THE NORTH END

Park and Recreation Board to Take Up Scheme Proposed by Street Commission

Mayor Curley today directed the Park and Recreation Department to make a thorough investigation of the plans for improving the district in the North End bounded by Salem, Cross, Endicott and Stillman streets, as proposed by the Street Commission, and also to shape its finances so as to carry out this project. This action followed a conference at City Hall between Ralph Adams Cram, chairman, and George Gibbs Jr., special investigator of the City Planning Board, and Capt. John H. Dunn, chairman, and Frank A. Goodwin and Francis L. Brennan of the Street Laying Out Department.

Two plans for improving this North End district were discussed, one being that proposed by the Planning Board, the other by the Street Commission, the Mayor favoring the latter. Mr. Cram had a clay model of his plan on exhibition. This plan includes the widening of parts of Morton and Stillman Streets.

In supporting their views Messrs. Cram and Gibbs spoke of the encroachment of business upon this district and said that street widening was essential to further growth. They held that it would be better to widen the streets rather than to tear down buildings and put in a large playground as proposed by the Street Commission.

Mr. Goodwin argued for the playground plan. This, he said, would provide a recreational area of some 21,400 square feet instead of only 8600 as proposed by the planning board. The property necessary to be taken for the commission's plan is assessed at $127,000 while that necessary to the Planning Board scheme is assessed at $35,000.

Mr. Goodwin argued that the actual work of carrying out their project ought to be performed by the Park and Recreation Department, stating that it was not a street-widening project and that any attempts on the part of the commission to take land might be blacked by court action. He pointed out that the total cost under the commission's plan would be about $200,000 and the land could later be used for schoolhouse or other civic purposes if the need developed.

TWO-CAR TROLLEY FREIGHTS IN USE

Two-car trolley freight trains went into operation today for the first time on the lines of the Bay State Street Railway Company and the Boston Elevated Railway Company. They are used in conveying fresh vegetables, meats and fish from Copp's Hill wharf to Brockton, Fall River and Newport, R. I. The Elevated takes the cars over its tracks from Copp's Hill wharf to Mattapan Square where the crews are changed and they are operated by the Bay State company to Brockton, Montello, Campello, Bridgewater, Fall River and New Bedford. Six trailers are in operation today and others, which are nearing completion, will be used as soon as ready. Officials say the use of these double cars is caused by the increasing demands for freight service between Boston and these points.

OKLAHOMA BOYS AND GIRLS IN FARM CLUBS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Grady county contains more boys and girls enrolled in the various farm boys' and girls' clubs than any county in the state, according to James A. Wilson of the United States department of agriculture, says the Daily Oklahoman. More than 300 of the farm boys and girls of the county are enrolled in these clubs and are following the courses of instruction outlined by the United States department of agriculture and the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater. The girls of the county are taking as active an interest in these clubs as the boys.

OREGON FARMERS INCREASE INCOME

PORTLAND, Ore.—The average income of the Lane County farmer was $222 more in 1915 than 1914, according to the report of H. F. Keyes, farm management demonstrator for the Oregon Agricultural College, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, says an Oregonian special. The report is the result of an investigation of farming conditions in Lane County that has been conducted by Mr. Keyes the last two years.

TEAMSTERS TO AID CAMPAIGN

Teamsters Union, Local 25, appropriated $100 yesterday for the campaign fund for Henry Abrahams for School Committee and a committee was appointed to assist in promoting his candidacy.

A GOOD STEAK IS IMPROVED
by a good sauce, while an inferior sauce makes it poor in flavor. Generations of use and universal demand prove the purity and quality of
Lea & Perrins SAUCE
The only original Worcestershire Sauce
Send postal for free kitchen hanger containing 100 new recipes
LEA & PERRINS, Hubert Street, New York City

Jordan Marsh Company—*Mercantile Center of New England*

Here's an interesting story about

Novelty Velvets . at 59c Embossed Chiffons at 49c

Now, at the end of the importers' season, comes a Fifth-Avenue importer and offers his surplus stock to Jordan Marsh Company. This stock contains Novelty Velvets and Embossed Chiffons that today are in such great demand that we are fortunate to be able to get them at any price. Realizing this, you will appreciate the unusual opportunity that is offered you in these two special silk values, so modestly priced.

49c 40 inches — Embossed on fine quality chiffons are gold and silver designs in lovely floral effects, showing about twenty-five color combinations. This is decidedly a brilliant and metallic effect season, when glimmer and shimmer are needed in dress materials, and the combination with the sheerness of chiffon is particularly pleasing. The price speaks for itself.

Novelty Velvets are holding a supreme place just now. Everywhere it is being used for velvet bags, auto bags, French shopping bags and dressy hats. This certainly is an opportune time to purchase such material for fancy and holiday work. Chinese patterns, Paisley effects, floral stripes and block prints are especial favorites. All marked at one price. **59c** 22 inches

At least come in and enjoy the clever colorings of these novelties

Other Ideas for Fancy Work

Brocades, Metal Silks, Warp Print Satins and Taffetas are here in abundance and rightly priced. None too early for the holidays.

Just from Japan—First Shipment of Shantung

We believe that this is the first shipment to the East of Japanese Shantung. It is a lovely material which does not spot and launders well—two qualities that will make it a favorite. 28 inches wide..... **69c**

A Word to the Wise Shopper About

New Wash Goods

THERE truly is a reason why YOU and other wise shoppers should just now be particularly interested in buying Wash Goods. Because it is the end of the importers' season, they are closing out their stock, which enables us to get for our customers some of the most attractive and latest foreign stock at end-of-the-season prices. Then, too, we are putting into lots such staple fabrics as Voiles—goods that are always stylish and necessary—and marking them at special prices to make room for the coming season's new goods. Considering all these conditions, you will readily see why NOW is the right time to buy Wash Goods

36-Inch Half Silk Pongee..... 49c
Brocaded designs; very good for draperies, dresses and waists.

38-Inch Voiles 12½c
Printed, woven and seed Voiles and some half silk fabrics put in one lot to make room for new goods.

36-Inch Half Silk Crepe de Chine 39c
20 of the prettiest colors for waists, dresses and negligees.

36-Inch Printed Crepe de Chine. 59c
Just received; very attractive for party dresses, etc.

32-Inch Ginghams ..... 17c to 50c
Imported and domestic, in stripes, checks, plain and rich Scotch plaids.

36-Inch Percales 15c
Over 100 styles in light, medium and dark effects in many designs.

Imported Silk Embroidered Voiles

98c 40 inch — To the entire stock of prominent New York importer we have added similar goods from our own stock at this unusual price. Neat silk designs embroidered on white and tinted grounds. For dresses and waists. **98c** 40 inch

Desirable Dress Goods

In which richness and beauty of fabric have been combined with pleasingly attractive prices

Never before has the variety of cloths and weaves been so extensive as now—never have we been better prepared to serve you.

Just now when suits, coats and dresses are being planned for, a visit will prove of immeasurable help in selecting proper fabrics for each garment.

IMPERIAL SERGE, one of the finest fabrics made by B. Priestley & Co. Navy blue only, pure wool, 54 inch, particularly good for dresses. Special value, a yard 2.00

ALL WOOL EPINGLE, for dresses, in navy, brown, taupe, green, burgundy and copenhagen, 42 inch, a yard..... 1.25

IMPORTED VELVET CORDUROY, 36 inch, navy, matelot, wisteria, taupe, brown, havana, green, white, black, a yard 1.25

ALL WOOL VELOUR SUITING, in all the latest shades, navy, green, burgundy, plum, taupe, brown; 54 inch, a yard..... 2.50

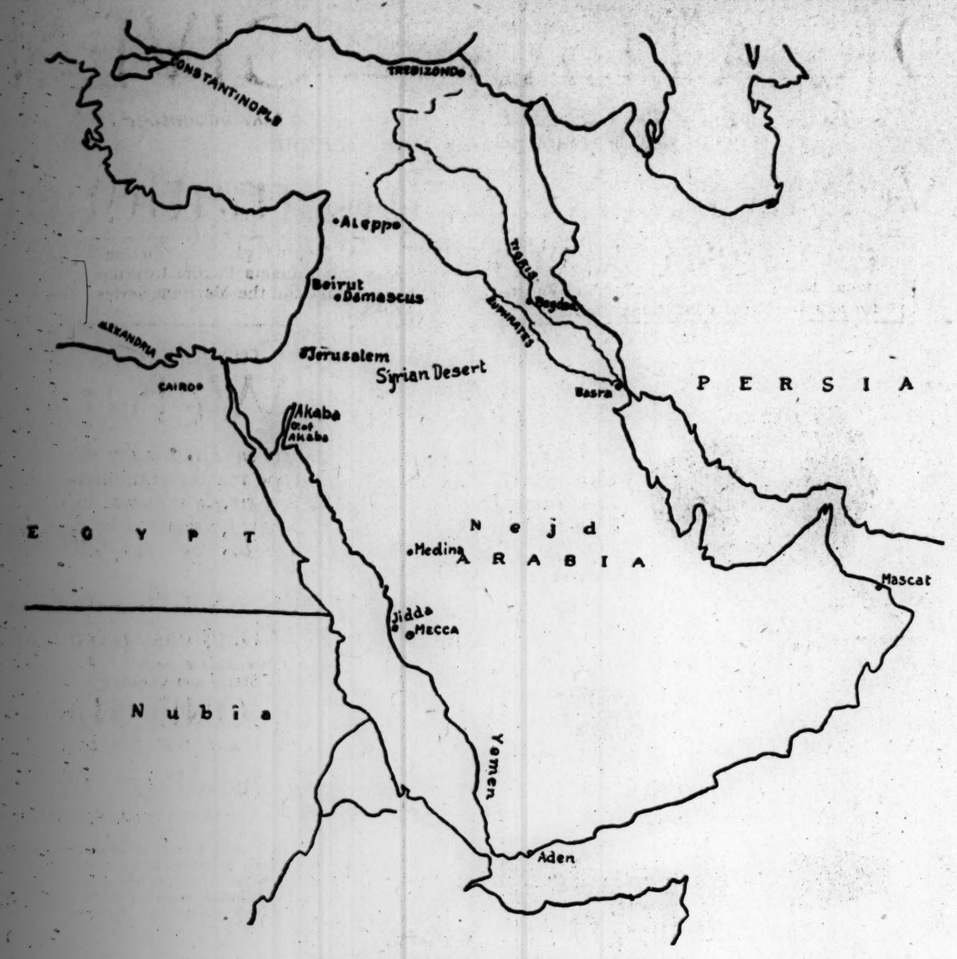
ALL WOOL PLAIDS AND CHECKS, suitable for dresses and skirts, in a large variety of colorings, 48 inch; special value, a yard..... 1.69

HIGH GRADE SUITING BROADCLOTH, pure wool, all the new street shades, brown, wisteria, green, gray, navy, field mouse, taupe; 54 inch, a yard..... 3.50

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston



Map showing new kingdom of Arabia

NEW ARABIAN KINGDOM SHOWS TURKS' DECLINE

Apparent Further Loosening of Their Hold on the Regions Where They Have Heretofore Exerted an Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The announcement that the Kingdom of Arabia has been declared, with Mecca as the capital, recalls the fact that last spring the Turkish force in Mecca was driven out by the forces of the Shereef. The political significance of the kingdom is taken to be the gradual loosening of the hold of Turkey on all the regions where she has exerted an influence. It is also regarded as something akin to irony that at a time when a greater part of the civilized world is at war, a new kingdom devoted to "instruction and justice" has sprung full grown from the Arabian desert.

The history of the Arabs previous to Muhammad is obscure. The earliest inhabitants are believed to have been of the Semitic race. Jews in great numbers migrated into Arabia after the destructon of Jerusalem, and, making numerous proselytes, indirectly favored the introduction of the doctrines of Muhammad. With his advent the Arabians rose up and united for the purpose of extending the new creed; and under the caliphs, the successors of Muhammad, they attained great power and founded great and powerful kingdoms in three continents. On the fall of the caliphate of Bagdad in 1258 the decline set in; and on the expulsion of the Moors from Spain the foreign rule of the Arabs came to an end. In the Sixteenth Century Turkey subjugated Hejax and Yemen, and received the nominal submission of the tribes inhabiting the rest of Arabia. The rule of the Turk has continued, it may be said, until this year, except that Yemen achieved its independence in the Seventeenth Century and maintained it till 1871, when the territory again fell into the hands of the Turks. In 1839 Aden was occupied by the British.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS TO CONVENE

The New England Association of School Superintendents will meet Friday, Nov. 24, in Jacob Sleeper Hall of Boston University. The morning session will be given over to a discussion of the junior high school. Alexander James Inglis, Ph. D., assistant professor of education at Harvard University, will speak on some fundamental ideas involved in its organization and administration. Ira T. Chapman, Superintendent of Schools in Norwalk, Conn., will tell of the inauguration, administration and results of junior high school work in one city school system.

In the afternoon Dr. A. A. Berle, director of the Massachusetts League for Political Education, will talk on special phases of education for citizenship. William McAndrew of the board of superintendents of the New York City public schools will present a consideration of the vague and of the definite criticisms of schools made by the public and the means of making them valuable.

George L. Farley of Amherst, Mass., is president of the association. John E. DeMeyer of Abington is vice-president and Fred H. Nickerson of Medford is secretary and treasurer.

BISHOP MAKES APPEAL FOR AID FOR ASSYRIANS

(Continued from page one)

occured. The fragmentary accounts of this struggle, which was protracted for months, now reaching this country and England, indicate that when the full story is known the tragic history of Serbians and Armenians will be found to have been duplicated in a region entirely out of the main path of the world war.

"The most significant fact brought out in these reports concerns the needs of 100,000 refugees, chiefly women and children who, left to die by the Kurds and Turks, have struggled together in pitiably desperate bands to the lower villages of Kurdistan, where they are cared for by Russian and American and in some spots German relief agencies. These agencies have sent appeals which have reached the American Committe for Armenian and Syrian Relief, at 70 Fifth Avenue, which has undertaken to send supplies. Already more than $115,000 has been sent. A large share of this was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation, and most of it has bought rations of bread and salt for thousands of refugees."

The people referred to as the Assyrian Christians are the scattered remnant of the Nestorian Church, which, during the Fifth Century and for a considerable period afterwards claimed many adherents in Syria and eastwards into Persia. Cut off from the West, the Nestorian or Chaldaic church directed its energies towards the East, and gained adherents in districts very widely separated. A certain number of Arabic Christians, Christians from the west coast of India and from many places in mid-Asia, notably Merv, Herat, Samarkand, remained in communion with the Nestorian church, and, although in no instance were the nations in which it had taken root professedly Christian, the faith was everywhere accepted by a minority by no means insignificant. The foundation of the Mongolian Empire at the beginning of the Thirteenth Century did not disturb the positions of the Nestorians; but the revival of the Muhammadan power which followed its downfall was full of disaster for the church. The greater part of Nestorian Christendom became swallowed up in Islam. Nevertheless a remnant have always survived, and it is to this remnant living for the most part on that vast no-man's land on the Turko-Persian frontier, that the bishops' appeal refers.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM MAKES ITS REPORT

Upon the close of the third year of the Children's Museum of Boston a summary of its history states that the museum started in July, 1913, with no funds and now has annual expenses of $7000. In April, 1915, it secured a lease of the Pine Bank Building in Olmsted Park from the city of Boston for a term of 10 years. It has 130 members, 158 contributing members, an endowment fund of $2000 and a pledge from an anonymous friend of $10,000 for the endowment fund when the museum raises $10,000. The total attendance at the museum for the year 1915 was 64,014.

The museum opened with two small cases of birds and minerals. In July 1916, it had 16 cases of representative natural history collections, exhibits from eight foreign countries, industrial collections illustrating various manufactures of the United States, a reading room with 400 reference books and a club room for the "Sons of Nature." Miss Delia I. Griffin took charge of the museum on July 1, 1913, and is its present director. To her is attributed very largely its rapid development and success.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

On both sides of Ablaincourt our artillery hindered the development of an attack which was in preparation.

On the Transylvanian east front German troops north of Oituz Pass repulsed hostile advances eight times. During the repulse of Rumanian attacks on Mt. Fruntu and Mt. Saie, as well as while taking hostile positions, 18 officers and more than 1000 men, including the 200 prisoners reported yesterday, were brought in. We captured seven cannon.

On the Predeal road and in the region of Szurduk Pass and also near Orsova we advanced our vanguards.

In Dobrudja and along the Danube there is nothing new.

On the east bank of the Narayuvka, southwest of Folv-Krasnolesiz, a renewed Russian attack against the positions taken by us failed.

In the southern part of the wooded Carpathians the artillery firing was revived. There were engagements which were favorable to us.

Enemy airplanes on Friday afternoon attacked industrial works in the Saar region, dropping bombs on the villages of Volkingen, Wehrden and Forbach, killing three inhabitants and wounding two slightly, two seriously. No military damage was done. The material damage was small.

Sunday — Saturday's official statement says:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: North of the Ancre a German patrol brought in two machine guns from a hostile position.

During the night the British, in the course of an attack, succeeded in entering a small portion of our most advanced trench northeast of Courcelette.

In a house-to-house engagement near the Sailly-Saillisel church the French gained no advantage. Attacks launched there on a large front also failed.

Front of Prince Leopold: The Russians vainly tried, with strong new forces brought there, to recapture positions they had lost near Skrobowa. Their attacks broke down with heavy losses.

On the Narayuvka (southeast of Lemberg), German troops penetrated the Russian main position southwest of Falv-Krasnolesiz and during the night repulsed five violent counterattacks by the Russians.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—An advance by German riflemen upon Smotras, in the Carpathians, was completely successful. They brought in 60 Russians as prisoners from the captured and destroyed positions.

Balkan war theater—Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen (Dobrudja): The situation is unchanged.

Macedonian front—South of Koroa engagements of our detachments against British troops developed.

In the eastern part of Monastir plain and on the heights north of the River Tcherna, French and Serbian forces attempted several attacks which failed under losses. Only to the south of Polog our opponents entered our most advanced position.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Monday)—Yesterday's official account of the war operations follows:

Northern and northwestern fronts—In the Trotus Valley our troops made an attack. They occupied Mount Alumis, eight kilometers north of Agas. In the Uzol Valley our artillery destroyed the Uzvolgy factory.

The Austro-Germans delivered eight attacks in the direction of the summit Cernica, between Slanio and Oituz, all of which were repulsed. We then assumed the offensive on the whole front from Vranoza as far as Stanio. We occupied the Lupcei and Fatamoarta summits.

In the Buzeu Valley the Austro-Germans opened an attack at 6 o'clock in the evening on the right bank of the river. They were repulsed at 8 o'clock. At Table Butzi, Bratocea and Predelus there were patrol actions. In the Prahova Valley the enemy artillery was active. Toward Leresti and Candesti the fighting continues.

In the Alt Valley we continue to make progress on the left bank of the river. On the right bank the Austro-Germans made a violent attack. In the Jiul Valley a violent enemy attack forced our troops to retire slightly toward the south.

There was lively fighting in the vicinity of Orsova. On the southern Danube front there was desultory gun fire.

In Dobrudja we advanced as far as the Topal-Inancesme-Karanasuf line, where we took 100 prisoners.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday says:

Northern and northwestern fronts: We repulsed three enemy attacks in the Slanio Valley in Moldavia. In the Buzeu Valley at Table Butzi and at Predelus the situation is unchanged. In the Prahova Valley the Austro-Germans made several attacks after a violent artillery bombardment.

They were repulsed in a sanguinary manner and our troops maintained their positions. In the region of Dragoslavele, notwithstanding the Austro-German bombardment, we captured a trench.

On the left bank of the Alt violent fighting continues. We made progress toward the north and captured Mt. Frurtzile. On the right bank of the Alt we arrested attacks of the Austro-Germans at Rigloul and Saracinesti. Fighting is in progress on Moldovis Hill, east of the Jiul.

At Orsova calm prevails.

Southern front: The enemy artillery has been very active on the Danube. We repulsed a weak attempt at a landing at the mouth of the Alt.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Douglas Haig reports that the British attacked the German positions on both sides of the Ancre this morning and a considerable number of prisoners have already been captured. Gas was successfully discharged against the German trenches opposite Rans and the German trenches southeast of Armentieres were entered.

The bulletin from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

The German artillery has shown considerable activity during the day, particularly in the neighborhood of Lesboeufs and Eaucourt l'Abbaye.

Early in the morning and again during the afternoon we successfully discharged gas against the enemy trenches north of the Ancre.

Yesterday afternoon's official statement says:

Gas was successfully released by us last night against the enemy salient south of Ypres. Beyond the usual artillery actions there is nothing further to report from the whole front.

Sunday—Saturday afternoon's announcement follows:

Last night the eastern portion of Regina trench (on the northern end of the Somme front), being a continuation of the length of trench captured by us in our successful assault of Oct. 21, was stormed and captured on a front of 1000 yards, in spite of a heavy enemy barrage. The new trench has been joined up with the old line and the position secured. Prisoners of two regiments were taken.

The British official communication issued Saturday evening reads:

Some 60 prisoners, including four officers, were taken as a result of last night's successful attacks. Yesterday there was again considerable activity in the air. During the day bombing raids were continued with effect against enemy billets, aerodromes and headquarters, and at night enemy stations and trains were successfully attacked, two trains being hit by bombs, while a third was set on fire and a number of explosions followed.

In the course of numerous fights in the air, three enemy machines were destroyed and a fourth was forced to land within our lines. Many others were driven down in a damaged condition. One of our machines is missing.

[A communique on Oct. 21 reported an advance on a 5000-yard front between Schwaben redoubt and le Sars, the British advancing their line 300 to 500 yards, capturing Stuff and Regina trenches and advanced posts north and northeast of Schwaben redoubt. Over a thousand prisoners were taken in that action.]

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official communication issued by the war office last night reads:

North of the Somme we completed the conquest of Saillisel and carried with grenades some groups of houses in the eastern parts of the village where parties of Germans were still holding out. The whole village is now in our possession.

Macedonian front: In the Tcherna bend the Serbians, driving back the Bulgarians, victoriously continued their forward march. All of Culse Hill is now in their possession, as well as the village of Polog, which was captured as the result of a brilliant assault. All Bulgarian counterattacks failed with heavy losses. Further west the Serbians made progress north of Eliselo.

Yesterday afternoon's statement says:

The artillery struggle was especially violent throughout the night in the Ablaincourt and Gommecourt sectors. A surprise attack which we carried out against a German trench opposite Armancourt was entirely successful.

On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading, which was more active at Fumin Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse.

Yesterday Lieutenant Heurtaux brought down his twelfth aeroplane, which fell in flames west of Sailly-Saillisel. It is now confirmed that Aviator Doulin on Friday felled his ninth machine, east of Peronne.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday night says: North of the Somme the French have retaken the greater part of Saillisel village. The fighting continues. South of the Somme there has been chiefly artillery action.

The Germans dropped bombs on Amiens several times during the night.

In the eastern war theater the Serbians are carrying on a vigorous offensive along the Tcherna River and have taken prisoner 500 Bulgars.

Yesterday afternoon's announcement follows:

North of the Somme there was a fairly lively artillery struggle in the regions of Lesboeufs and Sailly-Saillisel.

South of the Somme the Germans at about 2:30 o'clock this morning carried out a strong attack against our positions in the neighborhood of Deniecourt, using flame projectors. They were checked immediately by our fire and obliged to fall back with heavy losses. We maintained our ground in its entirety.

Yesterday three German machines were brought down by our pilots in the region of the Somme. Two of these were brought down by Lieutenant Guynemer. This brings up to 21 the number of machines destroyed thus far by this lieutenant.

Two other German machines, attacked by our aircraft, went crashing to the ground, the first in Champagne, north of Auberive, and the second in Lorraine, south of Frest, Germany, where it fell in flames.

On Thursday our bombing squadrons dropped 2205 kilograms of explosives on enemy railroad stations, bivouacs and assembling places on the Somme front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—Official communiques state that on the Carso, the Italians advanced from Hill 291, about 900 yards, to Hill 309, between Monte Faiti and Kostanjevica. Three more 150-millimeter guns were found with much ammunition. The position was consolidated next day. In the Trentino, an unusual movement of Austrian troops and transport has been observed between Vallarsa and Terragnolo Valley.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The war office yesterday issued the following statement:

South of Dorna Watra, in the region of the villages of Hollo and Tolgyes, the Austro-Germans continue to attack without success. South of Almasezo (55 miles south of Dorna Watra) we carried two commanding heights, capturing one machine gun, four officers and 205 men.

In the Adgis, on the Transylvania front, our opponents continued their unsuccessful attacks.

On the Danube front (Dobrudja) our advance toward the south continues.

In the region of Lipnicadolna and Svisteliniki our adversaries bombarded the trenches we have captured throughout the day, and attacked with large forces. In the course of the battle, which raged until evening, our opponents succeeded in recapturing a section of our half destroyed trenches.

The situation on the Caucasian front is unchanged.

Sunday — Yesterday's official statement says:

Danube front—On the right bank of the Danube we occupied the villages of Topal and Ghisdarechti. In Dobrudja our detachments made a further advance south.

Russian front—In the region of the Skrobowa farm our troops, by stubborn counterattacks, recaptured a section of the trench lost yesterday. The battle slackened towards evening.

East of the Narajuvka River (in Galicia southeast of Lemberg), in the region of the villages of Lipnicadolna and Svisteliniki, the Austro-Germans conducted fierce attacks throughout the day against the ridge we occupied. All the attacks were repelled by our fire and by the bayonet. In the afternoon, after repeated assaults, the Austro-Germans succeeded in pushing back portions of one of our regiments, but in the evening the Austro-Germans were driven out of the trenches they had occupied and our position was reestablished.

In the wooded Carpathians our opponents assumed the offensive against our detachments in the region four versts south of the village of Dzemdron. They were repelled. In the region west of Tartarov the gallant temporary regimental commander, Colonel Opolavski, was killed. South of Dorna Watra all enemy attempts to attack our detachments in the region of Belber, Hollo and Tolesh were arrested by our fire and counterattacks.

On the Caucasian front the situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The official statement from general headquarters issued yesterday reads:

Italian theater: The situation is unchanged.

On Saturday night Austrian seaplanes attacked Padua and dropped heavy bombs, making direct hits on the Military Headquarters Building, the railway station and infantry barracks.

At the barracks and in the town fires were started which were visible for a distance of about 25 miles. In spite of the unfavorable weather and violent bombardment our machines returned undamaged.

CORN PRODUCTS IS ORDERED TO STOP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Final decree in the Corn Products dissolution suit brought by the Federal Government was issued today by Judge Hand in the United States District Court ordering attorneys for the corporation to prepare plans for dissolution and present them for the court's approval within 120 days.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago

The toy shop—the child's delight

Children, and their elders as well, will thoroly enjoy visiting

our great toy department, with all its dainty dolls, its sparkling tinsel, its beat of drum and toot of bugle; the great Ferris wheel, made out of mechanical toys; the Structo concrete bridge; the wooden homes, six stories high; the elephants and horses; the tinkling of bells and flashing of colored lights; the thousands of games.

Dolls—The unbreakable doll, dolls with bisque heads, calico dolls, German dolls, French dolls, English dolls, and American dolls. Character dolls, with bent limbs; rubber teething dolls, dolls with hair and dolls without hair. National dolls, dressed in their native costumes and colors. The Kruse dolls a feature.

Doll accessories—Dresses, coats and hats for dolls; houses for them to live in; dolls' barns and garages.

Games—Featuring Frog Ten Pins; large frogs mounted on wood base; wooden balls. Also, ten pins with dogs, cats, pigs, etc. Also, new game boxes, containing twenty games.

Mechanical toys—Steam engines. Electric motors.

Construction toys—Many new ones; toys with which to construct in wood, steel or cement, bridges, derricks, towers, etc.

Trains—These with one small car or with several fine coaches; many run by springs or electricity.

Kindergarten toys—The colored bell, the rag doll, the jingling bell, the adding board, the skipping robe, rocking horses, etc.

Stuffed animals—We have given this selection extra care, to make it complete in every detail. Noah's Arks, filled with birds and beasts—cats, dogs, cows, etc.

Eighth floor.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 19, AT 3.00
Concert in Aid PENSION FUND
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Dr. KARL MUCK, Conductor
POPULAR PROGRAMME
Tickets $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00. Now on Sale.

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 18, AT 3
GERMAINE SCHNITZER
Piano Recital of the Romanticists
Tickets $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

November
Mornings—crisp
Evenings—cool
Overcoats
are ready at
Shuman Corner.

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner
THE SERVICE STORE.

WASHINGTON STREET PROBLEM BEFORE COUNCIL

Mayor Asks Removal of Street Cars Between Dec. 15 and Jan. 5, the Holiday Season

The City Council meets this afternoon in special session at the call of the Mayor to consider the Washington Street railway problem. Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has time and again demanded some action on the part of the city for the relief of that business thoroughfare. The Mayor today sent an order to the Council asking that the surface cars be taken from Washington Street, between Franklin and Essex Streets, between Dec. 15 and Jan. 5, during the holiday shopping season.

The Council is called to take advisory action which would have its effect on the Board of Street Commissioners and the Boston Elevated Railway Company. It is questionable if the Mayor, the Council and the Street Commissioners have anything more than the weight of their influence to bring to bear upon the Elevated company.

The Street Commissioners and Chairman Liggett of the chamber committee on this problem have proposed that the street cars be removed from Washington Street from Essex to Franklin from Dec. 10 till Dec. 26. They have urged that a trial be made of a Washington Street free from trolley cars during the greatest shopping season of the year.

There are men who are opposed to this removal of the street cars even on trial. They have raised their voices against the plan before the street commissioners and in letter and formal communication to the Mayor, the street commissioners and Chamber of Commerce.

The plan generally calls for the turning back of the street cars from Washington by way of Essex or Boylston streets and from Washington at Franklin or at Milk streets on the other side. The idea is to have the main retail district of Boston free from street cars to relieve in a measure the crowded conditions which are becoming more and more noticeable.

The Mayor has asked the council to consider the problem and to give its advice to the Administration. The Gallop's Island sale for $150,000 to the Federal Government for a station of inspection is still in abeyance and the mayor desires that matter to be closed up at this time. This matter is included in the business which the council may transact today. The call is rather wide and says the council may transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The councilmen may decide today when they will hold their public hearing on the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company asking for the abandonment of the West First Street grade crossing, so that the width of the "cut" be more than doubled, the tracks increased from two to four, bridges raised and freight yardage correspondingly increased.

Another order before the council is for the transferrence of $20,050.48, the city's share of the building of the Granite Avenue Bridge. Still another provides for the sale of 7500 square feet of land in Dorchester to the Sturtevant Manufacturing Company, the value being placed at 15 cents a foot.

MORE CANDIDATES FOR CITY COUNCIL

John J. Cassidy of 25 Commonwealth Terrace, Brighton, a member of the Boston City Sinking Fund Commission, today took out nomination papers at the office of the Election Commissioner, City Hall, for the City Council. This makes the twenty-second man who has signified his intention of running for one of the three three-year terms which are to be filled at the municipal election to be held Dec. 19. Alfred E. Wellington of 390 Meridian Street, East Boston, today took out nomination papers for the one-year position in the City Council, making three candidates for that office.

It is being said around City Hall that the Good Government Association looks favorably on the candidacy of Mr. Wellington for the one-year term and also on those of Patrick F. O'Keefe of 119 Washington Street, Dorchester, and Francis S. J. Ford of 931 East Fourth Street, for two of the three-year terms on the City Council.

Dr. Herbert J. Keenan, 284 Broadway, South Boston, procured nomination papers at the office of the Election Commissioner today, for one of the two full terms on the School Committee, making three candidates for these two positions.

PUBLIC SERVICE HEARD

Changes in the Inspection Department of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, resulting from the retirement of Daniel M. Wheeler of the Springfield district about three months ago, were announced today. T. J. Lynch of Northampton, for 26 years with the Boston & Maine railroad, is appointed an assistant inspector and assigned to Henry W. Seward, inspector of railroads south of Worcester. Thomas Laffey of Brighton has been promoted from assistant inspector, in charge of railroad equipment. Charles E. Montgomery of Springfield is assigned to the Springfield district, to be assisted by James E. Rich, formerly of the Salem division. Inspector Seward takes the district formerly in charge of Inspector Montgomery.

STANDARDIZATION URGED

Inspectors of the various municipal departments today called on Mayor Curley and asked that their salaries be standardized so that $1800 annually would be the maximum. At present the maximums vary from $1100 to $1700 a year.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS ON THE ELECTION RESULT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Times comments today on the election in the United States, saying that the Republicans have shown their strength, and the powerful vote in the eastern and some midwestern states cannot but influence the policy of the next four years.

Among the potent factors in President Wilson's reelection, it says, are that he has gauged the country's temper with great nicety and on the whole has satisfied it. At the same time he has upheld in diplomatic correspondence and public speeches the lofty moral and humanitarian standards which Americans revere and the legal principles they value.

Discussing whether Mr. Wilson will take a stronger line in the vindication of standards set up in diplomatic correspondence, The Times says: We would welcome the vindication at American hands of the doctrines reprobating submarine atrocities which Mr. Wilson has placed on record but we realize today as we have done all along the practical obstacles to the execution of his policy.

Regarding German newspaper comments that President Wilson remains President Wilson the Times concluded: "He does, and we are content he should be so, but he may be President Wilson with a difference."

German Press Opinions

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The reported reelection of Mr. Wilson has caused great disappointment in the German press, which hailed his supposed defeat with the utmost satisfaction, the Tagliche Rundschau describing him as the most hated man in Germany. The press, however, reflects that Germany knows Mr. Wilson and does not know Mr. Hughes, who might conceivably show even less friendliness to the Central Powers.

The Koelnische Zeitung says only the primary need of the American people for peace helped Mr. Wilson to victory. America has unmistakably shown it will not have a mild friend of peace but an unconditional adversary of war.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung also sees a peace demonstration on the part of America and claimed Mr. Wilson's reelection will be received in Germany with complete indifference.

Views of French Papers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday) — The Matin thinks Mr. Wilson's actions in dealing with the sinking of the merchant ships may now respond more promptly and accurately to his declarations, while the Petit Parisien thinks he may aspire to play a bigger role, profiting by his past experiences. Mr. Sharp, the United States ambassador, says Mr. Wilson will continue to strive for the preservation of liberty and the law of nations.

WEST END SEEKS TO REFUND BONDS DUE FEB. 1, 1917

A petition filed by the West End Street Railway Company, asks authority from the Massachusetts Public Service Commission for the issue of bonds to an amount not exceeding $2,700,000, for the purpose of refunding bonds issued for a like amount in 1897, and which fall due on Feb. 1, 1917. The original issue, which it is sought to refund, bore interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. It is anticipated that the new issue shall not bear a higher rate than 6 per cent.

Records in the office of the Public Service Commission disclose the fact that the present indebtedness of the West End Street Railway Company, represented by outstanding debenture bonds or notes, is $19,471,000. The bonds falling due on Feb. 1 are the oldest outstanding, and bear the lowest interest. When they were marketed they sold at a discount of $48,627 from their face value.

Subsequent issues of bonds by the company, bearing interest, some at 4½ per cent and some at 5 per cent, have invariably been sold at a premium. The issues since 1897, including the discount on the bonds sold in that year, have netted premiums aggregating $321,116.46.

The petition, signed by President Joseph B. Russell, for the West End Railway Company, sets forth the fact that the property of the company is held under lease by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and that under the terms of the lease that it is made the duty of the West End Railway Company, in case it becomes necessary to pay or refund indebtedness of the company, to issue, at the request of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, additional stock or bonds, or both, to an amount sufficient for the purpose.

The petition further states that in case the proceeds of the bonds issued shall be more than sufficient for the purpose for which the issue is made, that the West End Street Railway Company be authorized to pay over to the Boston Elevated Railway Company any such excess.

FORD HALL MEETING

The speaker at the Ford Hall meeting last evening was Dr. James J. Walsh of New York. His topic was "The Happiest Era in Human History." He pictured the life of the Thirteenth Century in Western Europe as Utopian.

ADVERTISERS TO CONVENE

The Association of National Advertisers is to hold a convention in this city for the first time in its history. Sessions will open at the Copley-Plaza on Dec. 6 and continue to Dec. 8.

CALIFORNIA CHARGES SPLIT REPUBLICANS

Republican Committeeman Rowell Says Hughes' Action in Ignoring Progressive Governor Lost Him the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal—Chester Rowell, Republican national committeeman for California, has issued a sharp reply to charges of old line Republicans that Senator-Elect Johnson was responsible for Mr. Hughes' loss of the State. He said:

"California was lost to Mr. Hughes when Crocker and Keesling, Republican national committeeman and chairman of the old State Central Committee, took Mr. Hughes prisoner at the State line and reduced him from a presidential candidate to the stalking horse of their man hunt against Governor Johnson. They deliberately risked Republican defeat in the nation rather than permit any appearance of recognition of Mr. Johnson or Progressivism in California. The present Republican State organization has done its best to retrieve the blunder of its predecessors and Hiram Johnson has made more speeches for Mr. Hughes in this campaign than any other man in the United States, but the injury already done was so great that we were not able to undo it."

The statement that funds supplied by the national committee were used in Mr. Johnson's campaign is indignantly denied. Mr. Rowell says of this charge:

"The Republican campaign committee, although composed entirely of radical Johnson adherents, devoted itself exclusively to the Hughes campaign. It did not give one minute of time nor 1 cent of money to the Johnson campaign, although Mr. Johnson was the nominee of the party for the highest office the State could confer. With the exception of one meeting in San Francisco it did not arrange or finance any of the meetings at which Hiram Johnson campaigned for Mr. Hughes."

Both prohibition amendments in California were defeated, the one for complete prohibition by about 100,000 and the antisaloon measure by about 47,000, the vote showing an increase of about 100,000 in the prohibition vote in 1914.

The direct primary law, providing for declaration of party affiliation at the polls, instead of at the time of registration, was defeated and the amendment providing that members of the State Legislature may not hold any appointive office in the State Government during their terms of office was carried. The San Francisco motor bus ordinance designed to allow jitneys to use all streets of the city was defeated.

Arkansas Stays "Dry"

State Votes Two to One Against Dropping Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Four years ago a constitutional amendment to establish state-wide prohibition in Arkansas lost by 13,000. Last Tuesday the State voted more than two to one against an act initiated to replace the present state-wide prohibition law with the Ohio local option law, the measure losing by more than 35,000.

It is now possible to give the status of the other acts and amendments voted upon in Arkansas on Tuesday, except that of the amendment designed to permit counties to levy a three-mill road tax for a period of 30 years and issue bonds to be paid in that time by a sinking fund credited out of the tax collection. This act at present is leading by a bare majority and returns from the mountains are expected to defeat the measure.

An initiative act carrying a primary election law designed to eliminate frauds, and which was defeated in the last Legislature, carried by more than 25,000. An amendment which permits the voters of school districts to increase the tax levy from seven to 12 mills annually for educational purposes carried by a satisfactory majority. An amendment designed to change the present initiative and referendum law so that local communities could vote on any measure and initiate local laws was defeated by about 10,000.

Prohibitionists who anticipated that it would make the state-wide prohibition law ineffective were chiefly responsible for its defeat. The measure was initiated by the Arkansas Federation of Labor.

Indiana Vote Analyzed

Hughes Plurality Won in Two Counties—National Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Charles Evans Hughes carried Indiana by a margin of 7294 votes. In Indiana there are 3142 election precincts, embracing 92 counties. Lake County, on the shore of Lake Michigan, gave Mr. Hughes a plurality of 3414 votes. Marion County, in which the capital is located, gave a Hughes plurality of 5667.

Lake County includes Hammond, Gary, Indiana Harbor, East Chicago and Whiting. Its voting power is believed to be controlled by the industrial interests such as the United States Steel Corporation and the Standard Oil. In Marion County the Republicans won largely, it is claimed, because the Democratic local administration was incompetent and in some respects absolutely corrupt. Observers say that Indiana, once a pivotal state, would have gone for Wilson had it not been for Democratic abuses in Marion County and the activity of the Steel Corporation at Gary.

The farmer vote went heavy to Wilson. The labor and German votes were split, thus disposing of both the class and "hyphen" issues, much to the satisfaction of the general public. Nine Republican congressmen and four Democrats have been elected. John W. Kern, majority leader for the last four years, was defeated by Harry S. New, an Indianapolis business man. Thomas Taggart, head of a Democrat faction which has made itself highly objectionable to the public, was defeated by James E. Watson of Rushville, Republican. Watson went through because his ticket did. He goes to the Senate with the burden of demonstration to make. His career in the House of Representatives aligned him with the stand-pat element and the extreme protectionists. No State issues were voted on. James P. Goodrich, Republican, succeeds Governor Ralston, Democratic. The Republicans virtually take complete control of State machinery. This, on the whole, is believed to be in the interest of good government, at least at present. The Democrats in this State no longer held public confidence. They were a drag on the presidential ticket and helped to lose Indiana for Wilson. J. Frank Hanly will have definite statement in few days.

Tenth District Contest

Complications Develop in North Carolina Race for Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ASHEVILLE, N. C. — The race for Congress in the tenth district is still undecided, and, on account of the importance it may have in connection with the balance of power in the House, the contest is attracting nation-wide attention. The latest developments only further complicate matters.

Upon the completion of the canvass of votes for State officers by the county canvassing board of 28 members, all Democrats, the chairman announced that the board would adjourn until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. This announcement was greeted with jeers by Republicans.

The purpose of the delay, it is claimed, is to get more evidence on which to throw out enough Republican votes to wipe out the apparent majority of 13 held by James J. Britt, Republican, over Zebulon Weaver, Democrat.

California Count Begun

Attorneys and Checkers for Both Parties on Watch

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The official count of votes in this State for President began today in each of the 58 counties.

With the unofficial returns showing a plurality for Mr. Wilson of 3621, it is pointed out by Republican leaders that a change of one vote per precinct in favor of Mr. Hughes would give him the State by 2245 plurality—provided no votes were changed in Mr. Wilson's favor.

Obeying instructions of the Republican and Democratic national and state committees, attorneys and checkers, representing both parties, were on hand to keep a close watch on the official count.

The Republican State central committee has been busy getting in figures on the individual votes of all electors in the belief, it was announced, that at least some of the Republican electors might be found to have enough votes to qualify for the electoral college.

With 17 isolated precincts still unreported the vote last night stood: Hughes, 462,828; Wilson 466,106. The missing votes, it was generally believed, will not materially change President Wilson's plurality of 3268.

Official Count Awaited

Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox on California Result

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles E. Hughes and William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, plan to remain in New York for a week or more to await the result of the official count of the vote in California, it is announced. Once the official count is finished, they expect to take a vacation, Mr. Willcox said.

The national chairman called upon Mr. Hughes at his hotel yesterday afternoon.

Later Mr. Willcox said: "We are in the same position as we have been since election night. We want an official count in California to assure the reelection of Mr. Wilson before we are willing to concede defeat. Far be it from us to deprive President Wilson of one single vote properly cast for him."

South America Pleased

Press Generally Approves of Choice of Mr. Wilson

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Reelection of President Wilson has evoked favorable comment throughout South America. The press generally approves the choice. This opinion is reflected in an editorial in la Nacion, Argentina's most powerful daily, which says:

"President Wilson's triumph is particularly agreeable on account of his tendency toward friendly conciliation which is invariably inspiring to South American policies. The Democratic program, contradicting Republican imperialism, has made justice the basis of the international policies of the United States. President Wilson's fulfillment of this program, in a measure, surpasses predictions. The pure character of his administration is particularly significant because it has been uninspired by any purpose of commercial advantage, but solely for justice."

La Nacion points out that there still exists a wide commercial field to be cultivated.

Farmers League Dominates

BISMARK, N. D.—With North Dakota definitely in the Wilson column, interest today turned to the formation of the State Legislature which will be completely under the domination of candidates indorsed by the Farmers Nonpartizan League. The league, organized last fall as an outgrowth of the Equity Cooperative Exchange, had for its sole object State owned elevators and marketing of grain direct from the farmer to the miller, eliminating entirely Board of Trade speculation in all foodstuffs.

Minnesota Vote Count

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A considerable error in Fribault, discovered during the official count, with small but consistent gains for Mr. Wilson in other official figures, including votes by mail and the soldier vote from 13 counties, cut Mr. Hughes' lead in Minnesota at noon to 202.

South Dakota Issues

PIERRE, S. D.—In South Dakota, Woman Suffrage and the Richards Direct Primary law seem definitely defeated. The former is 4455 behind and the latter law, thrown out by the United States Su eme Court twice, is 1078 votes behind.

Campaign Story Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Reports were circulated in the final days of the political campaign to the effect that General Pershing's force had Villa surrounded several times and could have either captured or destroyed him but for the fact that orders came from Washington preventing any action.

When the attention of Major McArthur of the War Department general staff was called to the report Monday morning, he said the story is too absurd to give it any denial.

"You may depend upon it," he said, "if our boys got into a position to get Villa they would take him. No orders of the kind were issued, and it is too ridiculous to talk about."

SIMMONS COLLEGE

New Offices for the State clubs of Simmons College have been chosen as follows: New Jersey, president, Miss Ruth Corwin; secretary, Miss Esther Gregory. New York, president, Miss Marjorie Eastman; vice-president, Miss Marion Scott; secretary, Miss Eleanor Caverly, and treasurer, Miss Marion Abbott. Ohio, president, Miss Elizabeth Miller, and secretary-treasurer, Miss Vera Spaller.

ITALIAN IN SCHOOLS TOPIC OF ADDRESS

"Italian in the Boston Elementary Schools" was the topic of an address by Headmaster Paul V. Donovan of the Blackinton School, at the fall meeting of the Boston branch of the Modern Languages Association Saturday, in room 3-240 of the new Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings. Joel Hatheway, chairman of the Boston group, presided and there were about 75 members in attendance.

E. J. Hall of the Boston High School of Commerce spoke on "Spanish Commercial Correspondence," and "La Ensenanza Practica del Idioma Español en Boston" was the topic of an address by Francisco Zuazaga, College of Business Administration, Boston University. Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of the Boston public schools, discussed "Some Aspects of Modern Language Teaching in Boston."

UNION PARK FORUM

Robbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue of New York City was the speaker at the opening session of the Union Park Forum at Temple Ohabei Shalom last evening. Rabbi Wise said that more than 700,000 Jews are enrolled in the various armies of Europe and predicted that Russia would be just to them after the war.

PENSIONS ARE SOUGHT

At a meeting in Faneuil Hall yesterday of employees of the Postoffice, Bureau of Animal Industry, Custom House and Immigration Service, addresses were made in favor of the movement for a retirement pension fund for civil service employees of the Federal Government.

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Black fox muffs, $15, $18.50, $25 up to $50.
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Natural muskrat coats, $55, $75, $100 to $250.
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Natural raccoon sets, $25, $37.50 and $50.

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Skunk sets, $25, $50, $75 up to $200.
Skunk scarfs, $15, $18.50, $25 up to $75.
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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BROWN SHOULD GIVE HARVARD GREAT BATTLE

Takes Place in the Harvard Stadium Saturday, While Princeton Is Playing Yale on New Jersey Gridiron

COLLEGE GAMES SATURDAY
Harvard 3, Princeton 0.
Brown 21, Yale 6.
Pennsylvania 7, Dartmouth 7.
Cornell 23, Michigan 20
Pittsburgh 37, Wash. and Jefferson 0.
West Point 17, Maine 3.
Annapolis 50, North Carolina A. C. 0.
Colgate 35, Rochester 6.
Swarthmore 18, Columbia 0.
Colby 3, New York University 0.
Pennsylvania State 10, Lehigh 7.
Lafayette 32, Albright 0.
Springfield 13, Tufts 6.
Syracuse 42, Susquehanna 0.
Holy Cross 19, Bowdoin 10.
Williams 0, Massachusetts A. C. 0.
Rensselaer 7, Worcester P. I. 6.
Gettysburg 27, Villanova 3.
Stevens 19, Connecticut 3.
George Washington 21, Eastern 0.
Union 23, Amherst 6.
Lebanon Valley 6, Muhlenberg 0.
Haverford 13, Dickinson 7.
Johns Hopkins 21, West. Maryland 0.
Ursinus 21, Franklin and Marshall 7.
Washington and Lee 55, Bucknell 7.
Virginia 35, South Carolina 6.
North Carolina 10, Davidson 7.
Northwestern 20, Iowa 13.
Notre Dame 21, South Dakota 0.
Mount Union 7, Western Reserve 0.
Case 41, Oberlin 0.
Marquette 66, St. Louis 0.
South Dakota State 14, N. Dakota 7.
Kansas 27, Washburn 0.
Kansas A. C. 7, Missouri 6.
Ames 7, Morningside 0.
Knox 7, Washington 7.
Transylvania 13, Mississippi 3.
Norwich 7, Vermont 6.
Georgia Technology 13, Alabama 0.
Tennessee 10, Vanderbilt 6.
Wabash 26, De Pauw 13.
Ohio 33, Cincinnati 10.
Rose 14, Earlham 13.
Franklin 39, Butler 14.
Milliken 27, Illinois 0.
St. Mary's 27, Minnesota A. C. 6.
California 1920 36, Nevada 6.
Oregon 12, Washington State 3.
Washington 35, Oregon A. C. 0.
Choate 13, Loomis Institute 0.
Ohio State 46, Indiana 7.

Today finds a number of the eastern college football teams entering their last week of the season of 1916, while most of those that do not complete their seasons on Saturday will finish up next week Saturday, with only a few holding over until Thanksgiving Day. The East will furnish at least two games this coming week-end which will have a very decided bearing on the awarding of the championship honors. Princeton meets Yale at Princeton while Brown meets Harvard at Boston and unless there is a decided change in the form displayed by these teams last Saturday, the Harvard-Brown battle will be the hardest of the day.

Chief interest last Saturday was centered in the Harvard-Princeton game at the Harvard Stadium. Before the game was started it was generally predicted that it would be a hard-fought battle with Harvard a slight favorite. The result of the game certainly proved this forecast as the score at the end of the game was only 3 to 0 in favor of the Crimson.

The Harvard eleven came fully up to expectations. Those players who had had previous experience in big games displayed even better football than they had ever shown before and the players who were taking part in their first game against a Princeton or Yale varsity eleven showed up fully as well as expected. The line from end to end was strong on the defensive, especially when Princeton had the ball within scoring distance. Horween, Casey and Thacher were also very strong secondary defensive players.

On the offensive the linemen charged low and opened up splendid holes for the backfield men and the backfield men, especially Casey, Horween and Flower, who substituted for Horween late in the game, took full advantage of these holes. Horween and Flower both kicked for the Crimson and the first-named did especially well. Not only did he hold his own with Driggs, the Princeton punter, but he won the game for Harvard on a splendid field-goal made from Princeton's 27-yard line. Harvard displayed little but straight football, the Crimson evidently being contented to hold Princeton safe and win by a small score, thus saving her trick plays for Brown and Yale.

Considering the fact that Princeton was made up of many veterans who have played together for three years, the showing of the Orange and Black was not very good. It must be admitted that the team was up against a wonderfully strong defense, but even under those circumstances it would seem as if the Princeton coaches might have built up an attack that would gain more ground than was the case. Princeton had only two plays that were at all successful. One was a run around the end by Driggs on a fake kick formation and the other was where Moore played at the extreme side of the field and then ran in toward the Princeton rushline cutting across the line of scrimmage just outside of the Harvard end to receive a forward pass. These two plays worked well during the first half of the game, but between the halves the Harvard players received instructions how to stop them and during the second half they not only failed to gain, but generally resulted in actual losses.

Princeton was handicapped by the loss of Tibbott, her star field-goal kicker. There were at least two times that he might have scored at his specialty. Driggs punted well with the exception of once in the early part of the third period. In this case he made only 10 yards and this gave Harvard her chance to put on an offense which resulted in the one score of the game. Defensively the team was not as strong as could be expected from such a collection of veteran players.

Brown assumed a high place in eastern football circles when Yale was defeated by the one-sided score of 21 to 6. To the general public this result comes as a big surprise. Yale has been showing improved football this fall and it was generally expected that the Elis would come up to the Princeton game undefeated. Yale was no doubt handicapped Saturday through not having all of her best players in shape. The fact that Yale did not have power enough to cross the Brown goal line, but had to resort to field goals for her 6 points indicates that Head Coach Jones will have to make great headway in a new offense if the Elis are to cross the Princeton or Harvard goal lines in the games to come.

Brown played great football and the team must be ranked high this fall no matter how the game with Harvard comes out this Saturday. From a defensive point of view the team was strong enough to meet anything Yale had to offer and offensively Brown had enough to carry her across Yale's goal line three times. The work of Pollard featured the game and he is one of the great backfield men of eastern college football circles this fall.

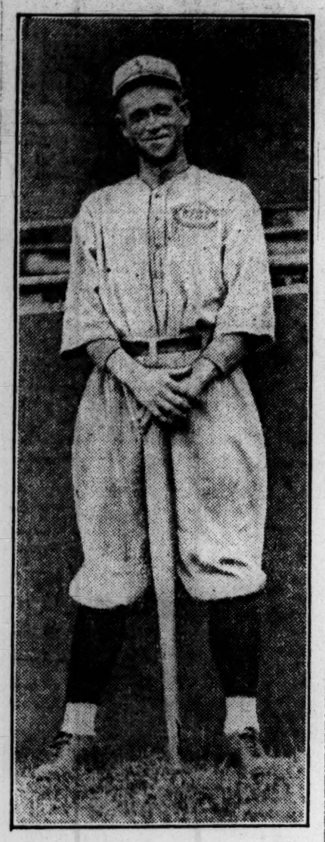
Dartmouth and Pennsylvania showed that they are pretty evenly matched this fall as each scored seven points against the other. As the score indicates the game was hard fought, but hardly up to the standard of several of the games previously played by these colleges.

Once again did the East win over the West. This time it was Cornell which upheld the colors of the East by defeating Michigan in a great battle 23 to 20.

The two United States academies won their games, Annapolis having a very easy time defeating North Carolina Agricultural College 50 to 0, while West Point found University of Maine a rather hard team to dispose of. The Cadets sent a substitute team in at the start of the contest, but used the regulars in the second half. The result was 17 to 0 in favor of the Cadets.

Springfield Training School furnished a surprise for New England circles by defeating Tufts 13 to 6. Springfield played a very strong game, its attack being well put on and of a clever variety which puzzled the Tufts players considerably. Defensively Springfield played well.

Williams and Amherst who meet Saturday in their big game of the season were both surprised Saturday, the first named being held to a scoreless tie by Massachusetts Agricultural College and Amherst being defeated by Union 23 to 6.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

H. H. CHASE

Cincinnati baseball club

VETERANS FOR NEW YORK STATE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York State College basketball team will be composed of veteran players this year, and Captain Jones and Coach Wachter look forward to a successful season. The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 8—Rensselaer Polytechnic at Troy; 16—Union at Schenectady; 19, St. Lawrence University at Albany.
Jan. 5—St. Lawrence at Canton; 6—Clarkson Tech at Potsdam; 13—Hobart at Albany; 19—Springfield at Albany.
Feb. 3—St. Johns College at Albany; 10—Manhattan at Albany; 16—St. Johns College at New York; 17—Pratt Institute at New York; 22—Colgate at Albany.
March 10—Open.

FALKINER DEFEATS NEWMAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—After a close finish in a billiard contest of 16,000 up at Leicester Square, C. Falkiner receiving 1000 start, defeated T. Newman by 196 points.

CHASE IS REAL BATTING LEADER IN THE NATIONAL

Taking Part in 142 Games Cincinnati Baseball Club First Baseman Finishes the Season With Average of .339

H. H. Chase, first baseman of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, is the real batting star of the National league for the season of 1916, according to the official figures as announced today by Secretary J. A. Heydler. Chase took part in 142 championship games, went to bat 542 times, made 184 hits for an average of .339. Walter Hoelke of the Giants appears first on the list with an average of .351; but he took part in only 34 games. L. McCarty of the Brooklyn and New York clubs finished in a tie with Chase, but McCarty took part in only 80 games.

Team batting honors were won by Brooklyn with a percentage of .261. The team went to bat 5234 times and made 1366 hits, the largest number of hits made by any team in the league. Boston finished last in batting with an average of .233. New York scored the greatest number of runs with 597 to its credit and also made the most extra bases on its hits with 462. Philadelphia led in two-base hits with 223; Pittsburgh led in three-base hits with 91 and Chicago led in home runs with 46. New York stole the most bases with 206, and Brooklyn made the most sacrifice hits, 203.

Burns of New York was the leading individual run scorer with 105. Carey of Pittsburgh stole the most bases, 63. Flack of Chicago led in sacrifice hits with 39. Robertson led in singles with 142, Niehoff of Philadelphia in two-base hits with 42, Hinchman of Pittsburgh in three-base hits with 16 and Robertson of New York and F. Williams of Chicago were tied in home runs with 12 each.

Burns of New York, Konetchy of Boston and Griffin of Cincinnati were the only players who took part in all the games played by their respective clubs. This was the second successive year that Griffin had done this. Hornsby of St. Louis furnished the batting feature of the year when he made five hits in five times at bat against Cincinnati, June 28. He made two singles, two three-base hits and one home run off Pitchers Toney, Dale, Knetzer and Schulz.

FOUR CLUBS ARE STILL UNBEATEN IN COMPETITION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Four clubs, Chelsea, Liverpool, Leeds City and Glasgow Celtic are still unbeaten in the football competitions, the first three heading their respective league tables. Chelsea overwhelmed Fulham 4 goals to 0 in the London Combination Saturday, Westham, the runners up, also defeating Crystal Palace 8 to 1. Liverpool strengthened their lead in the league, Lancashire section, by defeating Southport 3 to 1. Both Burnley and Blackburn, second and third in the table, were beaten 2 to 1, the former by Manchester City and the latter by Mancester United. Liverpool now have three points lead over Burnley.

In the Midland section Leed City defeated Notts Forest 3 to 1, but Birmingham, the runners up, lost ground by drawing their match with Bradford City at one goal each.

In the Scottish league Greenock Morton maintained the premier position by defeating Falkirk 2 to 0. Celtic also won against Amateur Queens Park 3 to 1 but the rangers only drew in a nonscoring match with the Hibernians.

In Ireland Glentoran defeating Linfield 4 to 0 won the Belfast league championship without a defeat.

In professional rugby game the Northern Union leaders, Leeds, defeated Wakefield Trinity 11 points to 6.

SIDELINES

Casey, the Harvard star halfback, did not score a touchdown, but he made some very brilliant and spectacular rushes.

From a defensive point of view Harte's tackling of Brown from behind was the most spectacular and important individual effort of the Harvard-Princeton game.

The spectators at the Harvard-Princeton game were able to tell just which Princeton player made the plays as the Orange and Black men had numbers on their backs.

Tufts defeats Harvard and Indiana and loses to Princeton, which is defeated by Harvard and Springfield. Surely football is beginning to get about as uncertain as baseball.

Brown played a splendid game at New Haven Saturday and well deserved the victory. This gives Brown three victories over the Blue, Brown having won in 1915 by a score of 3 to 0 and in 1910 by a score of 21 to 0.

Horween, the Harvard punter, again showed that he can hold his own with punters who are reputed to be able to outdistance him on every exchange of punts. He has bested Shiverick of Cornell and Driggs of Princeton and it will now be interesting to see what he does against Le Gore of Yale.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1916

	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	T.B.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	S.H.	S.B.	P.C.
Hoelke, Walter, N. Y.	34	111	16	39	47	4	2	0	3	10	.351
Chase, H. H., Cinc.	142	542	66	184	249	29	12	4	9	22	.339
McCarty, L., Bn.,55; N.Y., 25.	80	218	23	74	93	9	5	0	10	4	.339
Huggins, Miller, St. Louis	18	9	2	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	.333
Daubert, John, Brooklyn	127	478	75	151	190	16	7	2	35	21	.316
Hinchman, Wm., Pittsburgh	152	555	64	175	231	18	16	4	17	10	.315
Hornsby, Roger, St. Louis	139	495	63	155	220	17	15	6	11	17	.313
Wheat, Zack, Brooklyn	149	568	76	177	262	32	13	9	9	19	.312
Robertson, Davis, New York.	150	587	88	180	250	18	8	12	16	21	.307
Long, Thomas, St. Louis	119	403	37	118	152	11	10	1	9	21	.293
Wagner, J. H., Pittsburgh	123	432	45	124	160	15	9	1	10	11	.287
Zimmerman, H., Chic., 107; New York, 40	147	549	76	157	214	29	5	6	13	24	.286
Fletcher, Arthur, New York.	133	500	53	143	191	23	8	3	15	15	.286
Cravath, C. C., Phila.	137	448	70	127	197	21	8	11	15	9	.283
Whitted, George, Phila.	147	526	68	148	210	20	12	6	30	29	.281
Luderus, Fred, Phila.	146	508	52	143	190	26	3	5	13	8	.281
Stock, Milton, Phila.	132	509	61	143	183	25	6	1	12	21	.281
Burns, George, N. Y.	155	623	105	174	229	24	8	5	9	37	.279
Paskert, George, Phila.	149	555	82	155	223	30	7	8	12	22	.279
Stengel, Charles, Brooklyn.	127	462	66	129	196	27	8	8	15	11	.279
Williams, Fred, Chicago	118	405	55	113	186	19	9	12	19	6	.279
Pfeffer, E., Brooklyn	43	122	5	34	40	2	2	0	3	2	.279
Bender, C. A., Phila.	28	43	2	12	16	4	0	0	1	0	.279
Schulte, F., Ch.,72; Pitts.,55.	127	407	43	113	152	16	4	5	5	14	.278
Doyle, L., N.Y.,113; Chic.,9.	122	479	61	133	193	29	11	3	16	19	.278
Blackburn, Earl, Boston	47	110	12	30	42	4	4	0	4	2	.273
Smith, Sherrod, Brooklyn	38	77	4	21	26	1	2	0	3	1	.273
Adams, C. B., Pittsburgh	16	22	1	6	8	0	1	0	1	0	.273
Mann, Leslie, Chicago	127	415	46	113	150	13	9	2	8	11	.272
Fisher, R. T., Cincinnati	61	136	9	37	47	4	3	0	2	7	.272
Farmer, Floyd, Pitts.	55	166	10	45	59	6	4	0	6	1	.271
Groh, Henry, Cinc.	149	553	85	149	207	24	14	2	11	13	.269
Roush, E., N.Y.,39; Cinc.,69.	108	341	38	91	128	7	15	0	9	19	.267
Griffith, T. H., Cincinnati	155	595	50	158	206	28	7	2	8	16	.266
Herzog, C. L., Cin., 79; New York, 77	156	561	70	148	187	24	6	1	24	34	.264
Kauff, B., New York	154	552	71	146	225	22	15	9	9	40	.264
Carey, Max, Pittsburgh	154	599	90	158	224	23	11	7	14	63	.264
Yerkes, Steve, Chicago	44	137	12	36	49	6	2	1	3	1	.263
Neale, A. E., Cincinnati	138	530	53	139	162	13	5	0	12	17	.262
Myers, H. H., Brooklyn	113	412	54	108	157	12	14	3	13	17	.262
Konetchy, E., Boston	158	566	76	147	211	29	13	3	20	13	.260
Cutshaw, George, Brooklyn	154	581	58	151	186	21	4	2	29	27	.260
Schultz, J. C., Pittsburgh	77	204	18	53	65	8	2	0	6	6	.260
Smith, J. C., Boston	150	509	48	132	177	16	10	3	19	13	.259
Snyder, Frank, St. Louis	132	406	23	105	125	12	4	0	6	7	.259
Flack, Max, Chicago	141	465	65	120	149	14	3	3	39	24	.258
McKechnie, W., New York, 71; Cincinnati, 37	108	390	26	100	114	12	1	0	12	11	.256
Miller, Otto, Brooklyn	73	216	16	55	71	9	2	1	3	6	.255
Huhn, Emil, Cincinnati	37	94	4	24	31	3	2	0	0	0	.255
Elliott, Harold, Chicago	23	55	5	14	17	3	0	0	4	1	.255
Olsen, Ivan, Brooklyn	108	351	29	89	113	13	4	1	20	14	.254
Kelly, Joseph, Chicago	54	169	18	43	58	7	1	2	0	10	.254
Saier, Victor, Chicago	147	498	60	126	178	25	3	7	12	20	.253
Gowdy, H., Boston	118	349	32	88	107	14	1	1	14	8	.252
Johnston, J. H., Brooklyn	118	425	58	107	139	13	8	1	9	22	.252
Good, Wilbur, Philadelphia	75	186	25	34	47	4	3	1	5	7	.250
Bigbie, Carson, Pittsburgh	43	164	17	41	56	3	6	0	5	8	.250
Vlox, James, Pittsburgh	43	132	12	33	43	7	0	1	6	2	.250
Snodgrass, Fred, Boston	112	382	33	95	121	13	5	1	15	14	.249
Meyers, John, Brooklyn	80	239	21	59	75	10	3	0	3	2	.247
Killifer, W., Cin.,70; N.Y.,2.	72	235	29	58	72	9	1	1	5	7	.247
Wingo, Ivey, Cincinnati	119	347	30	85	121	8	11	2	20	4	.245
Mowrey, H., Brooklyn	144	495	57	121	155	22	6	0	31	16	.244
Smith, John, St. Louis	130	357	43	87	121	6	5	6	19	24	.244
Knabe, O., Pit., 28; Chi., 51.	79	234	21	57	70	11	1	0	9	4	.244
Niehoff, J. A., Philadelphia	146	548	65	133	195	42	4	4	25	20	.243
Magee, Sherwood, Boston	122	419	44	101	137	17	5	3	16	10	.241
Wilson, J. O., St. Louis	120	355	30	85	106	8	2	3	9	4	.239
Gonzales, M., St. Louis	118	331	33	79	102	15	4	0	8	5	.239
Costello, D., Pittsburgh	60	159	11	38	45	1	3	0	4	3	.239
Mitchell, C. E., Cincinnati	56	117	11	28	32	2	1	0	1	1	.239
Alexander, G. C., Phila.	49	138	10	33	48	7	4	0	3	1	.239
Miller, J. B., St. Louis	143	505	47	120	159	22	7	1	10	18	.238
Warner, Hoke, Pittsburgh	44	168	12	40	49	1	1	2	3	6	.238
Clarke, Thos., Cincinnati	78	177	10	42	54	10	1	0	3	8	.237
Wagner, W. J., Pittsburgh	19	38	2	9	13	0	2	0	0	0	.237
Merkle, Fred, N. Y., 112; Brooklyn, 23	135	470	51	111	158	20	3	7	8	19	.236
Mollwitz, F., Cin.,65; Ch.,33.	98	254	13	60	74	6	4	0	11	10	.236
Schneider, Peter, Cincinnati	49	89	10	21	24	3	0	0	4	2	.236
Maranville, Walter, Boston	155	604	79	142	196	16	13	4	24	32	.235
Bescher, Robert, St. Louis	151	561	78	132	190	24	8	6	9	39	.235
Zeider, R. H., Chicago	98	345	29	81	99	11	2	1	5	9	.235
Byrne, Robert, Philadelphia	48	141	22	33	45	10	1	0	11	6	.234
Betzel, Albert, St. Louis	142	510	49	119	159	15	11	1	11	22	.233
Burns, Edward, Philadelphia	78	219	14	51	61	8	1	0	6	3	.233
Wilhoit, Joseph, Boston	116	383	44	88	115	13	4	2	15	18	.230
Wilson, A., Pitts.,53; Ch.,36.	89	242	16	55	72	8	3	1	10	5	.227
Connolly, Joseph, Boston	62	110	11	25	34	5	2	0	5	5	.227
Sallee, H., St.L.,16; N.Y.,15.	31	53	3	12	13	1	0	0	3	0	.226
Chappelle, Larry, Boston	20	53	4	12	15	1	1	0	0	1	.226
Lobert, John, New York	48	76	6	17	24	3	2	0	4	2	.224
Egan, Richard, Boston	83	238	23	53	67	8	3	0	14	2	.223
Beck, Zinn, St. Louis	62	184	8	41	50	7	1	0	2	3	.223
Doolan, M., Ch.,28; N.Y.,18.	46	121	8	27	39	5	2	1	7	1	.223
Rariden, W., New York	120	351	23	78	96	9	3	1	6	4	.222
Schauer, A. J., New York	19	9	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	.222
Archer, James, Chicago	77	205	11	45	58	6	2	1	9	3	.220
Dugey, O. J., Philadelphia	41	50	9	11	14	3	0	0	3	3	.220
Louden, Wm., Cincinnati	134	439	38	96	123	16	4	1	4	12	.219
Fischer, W., Ch.,65; Pitts.,42.	107	292	26	64	92	16	3	2	9	3	.219
Getz, Gus, Brooklyn	40	96	9	21	26	1	2	0	6	9	.219
Hunter, H., N.Y.,21; Chic., 2.	23	32	3	7	10	0	0	1	0	0	.219
Watson, Milton, St. Louis	18	32	0	7	7	0	0	0	1	0	.219
Killifer, Wm., Philadelphia	97	286	22	62	84	5	4	3	10	2	.217
McCarthy, A., Ch.,37; Pitt.,50	87	253	21	55	66	5	3	0	12	4	.217
Ragan, D. C. P., Boston	31	60	2	13	17	2	1	0	2	0	.217
Baird, H. D., Pittsburgh	128	430	41	93	120	10	7	1	4	20	.216
Evers, J. J., Boston	71	241	33	52	58	4	1	0	12	5	.216
Cooper, A. W., Pittsburgh	44	79	4	17	19	2	0	0	7	0	.215
Johnston, Wheeler, Pitts.	114	404	33	86	116	10	10	0	18	17	.213
Fitzpatrick, E., Boston	83	216	17	46	57	8	0	1	12	5	.213
Bancroft, D., Philadelphia	142	477	53	101	120	10	0	3	16	15	.212
Jasper, H., St. Louis	21	33	2	7	10	0	0	1	0	0	.212
O'Brien, Ray, Pittsburgh	16	57	5	12	19	3	2	0	5	0	.211
Corhan, Ray, St. Louis	92	295	30	62	74	6	3	0	5	15	.210
Collins, Edgar, Boston	93	268	39	56	72	1	6	1	9	4	.209
Butler, Arthur, St. Louis	86	110	9	23	28	5	0	0	2	3	.209
Williams, Rees, St. Louis	36	24	3	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	.208
Allen, Frank, Boston	19	34	4	7	9	0	1	0	3	0	.206
Tragressor, Walter, Boston	41	54	3	11	12	1	0	0	1	0	.204
Tyler, George, Boston	39	93	10	19	33	3	1	3	4	0	.204
O'Mara, Oliver, Brooklyn	72	193	18	39	48	5	2	0	7	10	.202
Gibson, George, Pittsburgh	33	84	4	17	23	2	2	0	3	0	.202
Wortman, Wm., Chicago	69	234	17	47	61	4	2	2	4	4	.201
Hendrix, Claude, Chicago	45	80	4	16	22	3	0	1	2	0	.200
Barney, Edward, Pittsburgh	45	137	16	27	31	4	0	0	6	8	.197
Steele, Robert, St. Louis	29	51	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	.196
Cooper, Claude, Philadelphia	56	104	9	20	22	2	0	0	2	1	.192
Hughes, Thomas, Boston	40	52	2	10	15	5	0	0	2	0	.192
Mamaux, Albert, Pittsburgh	45	110	13	21	28	3	2	0	2	0	.191
Tesreau, Chas., New York	41	94	8	18	25	2	1	1	3	0	.191
Schmidt, Walter, Pittsburgh	64	184	16	35	46	1	2	2	7	3	.190
Smith, J. L., Pittsburgh	36	96	4	18	21	1	1	0	1	0	.188
Barnes, Jesse, Boston	33	48	1	9	10	1	0	0	2	0	.188
Compton, B., Bos.,34; Pitt.,5.	39	114	14	21	23	2	0	0	4	5	.184
Seaton, Thomas, Chicago	31	38	4	7	10	1	1	0	1	2	.184
Brottem, T., St. Louis	26	33	3	6	7	1	0	0	0	1	.182
Coombs, John, Brooklyn	27	61	2	11	13	2	0	0	0	0	.180
Ames, Leon, St. Louis	45	68	3	12	14	0	1	0	2	0	.176
Kantlehner, E., Pit.,34; Ph.,3.	37	46	2	8	10	0	1	0	0	0	.174
Meadows, H. L., St. Louis	51	95	3	15	22	3	2	0	3	0	.158
Kelly, George, New York	49	76	4	12	16	2	1	0	2	1	.158
Rudolph, Richard, Boston	41	101	5	16	20	2	1	0	4	2	.158
McConnell, George, Chicago	28	57	2	9	9	0	0	0	2	0	.158
Rixey, E., Philadelphia	38	97	6	15	18	3	0	0	4	0	.155
Knetzer, E., Bos.,2; Cin.,37.	39	52	0	8	8	0	1	0	4	0	.154
Mulligan, Edward, Chicago	58	189	13	29	40	3	4	0	7	1	.153
Prendergast, M., Chicago	35	46	1	7	7	0	0	0	1	0	.152
Lavender, James, Chicago	36	53	1	8	9	1	0	0	3	0	.151
Emmer, Frank, Cincinnati	42	89	8	13	18	3	1	0	0	1	.146
Pechous, Charles, Chicago	22	69	5	10	13	1	1	0	2	1	.145
Marquard, R., Brooklyn	36	63	3	9	11	0	1	0	2	1	.143
Dale, Jean, Cincinnati	17	21	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	.143
Anderson, Fred, New York	38	58	6	8	12	2	1	0	4	0	.138
Miller, Frank, Pittsburgh	30	51	1	7	11	4	0	0	7	0	.137
Vaughn, James, Chicago	44	104	4	14	17	1	1	0	5	0	.135
Mayer, J. E., Philadelphia	28	38	2	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	.132
Packard, Eugene, Chicago	44	54	9	7	10	3	0	0	2	0	.130
Doak, William, St. Louis	39	62	3	8	11	1	1	0	4	0	.129
Schulz, Albert, Cincinnati	44	64	3	8	8	0	0	0	1	0	.125
Nehf, Arthur, Boston	23	40	4	5	6	1	0	0	0	2	.125
Toney, Fred, Cincinnati	41	99	5	12	15	1	1	0	2	0	.121
Dooin, Charles, New York	15	17	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	.118
Cheney, Larry, Brooklyn	41	79	4	9	11	2	0	0	4	2	.114
Zwilling, Edward, Chicago	35	53	4	6	10	1	0	1	2	0	.113
Demaree, A., Philadelphia	39	101	5	11	13	2	0	0	1	2	.109
Harmon, Robt., Pittsburgh	35	55	4	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	.109
Kocher, Bradley, New York	34	65	1	7	9	2	0	0	0	0	.108
Schupp, F., New York	30	41	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	.098
Dell, W. G., Brooklyn	32	44	1	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	.091
Reulbach, Ed., Boston	21	33	0	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	.091
McQuillan, G., Philadelphia	21	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	.091
Benton, J. C., New York	38	78	3	7	9	0	1	0	4	1	.090
Moseley, Earl, Cincinnati	31	46	2	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	.087
Perritt, Wm., New York	40	83	7	7	7	0	3	0	0	5	0	.084
Jacobs, Elmer, Pittsburgh	34	40	3	3	5	0	1	0	1	0	.075

CLUB BATTING

| | G. | A.B. | R. | H. | T.

PATENTS ISSUED TO INVENTORS IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc.:

Making typewriter blanks—Walter Armstrong, Chicopee, Mass.
Carbureter—Miles E. Babbitt, Brookfield, Mass.
Paper cup dispenser—Edward C. Baldwin, Boston.
Grinding disk—Alonzo L. Bausman, Chicopee, Mass.
Fire escape—Alfred J. Berg, Kittery, Me.
Dynamo electric machine—Berham, Sven R., Lynn, Mass.
Spring wire fabric—Bingham, Solon, Boston.
Sole flexing machine—Bond, William A., Lynn, Mass.
Waterproofing fibrous materials and products—Carter, William W., Needham, Mass.
Spinning spindle—Chapman, Charles H., Winchester, Mass.
Steering wheel—Cook, Judson, Leominster, Mass.
Device for sharpening tailors' crayons—Dennis, Bernard, Malden, Mass.
Mail marking machine—Doremus, Willard D., Boston.
Steam engine valve mechanism—Fosdick, Frederick, Fitchburg, Mass.
Apparatus for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes—Furber, Frederick M., Revere, Mass.
Timer and distributer—Hersee, Frederick C., Boston.
Ventilator—Hertach, Fred, Lynn, Mass.
Pulp molding machine—Hogue, Oliver D., Brookline, Mass.
Water gauge—Jerguson, Philip A., Medford, Mass.
Window blind fastener—Johnson, Frank B., Boston.
Paper drying device—Kilberry, George D., Worcester, Mass.
Automatic fire extinguisher — Mayo, Benjamin F., Salem, Mass.
Locomotive boiler, boiler and fire box construction—McClellan, James M., Everett, Mass.
Flying machine—Merkel, Howard, West Springfield, Mass.
Filler for shoe bottoms—Merrick, Frank W., Boston, Mass.
Pulp-beater—Muirhead, Andrew, Haverhill, Mass.
Terminal fitting for electric conduits—Phelps, James C., Springfield, Mass.
Foot supporting attachment for desks, etc—Pollard, Henry V., West Somerville, Mass.
Packaging machine for toothpicks and similar articles—Ricker, Charles P., Dixfield, Me.
Last—Rollins, George E., Brockton, Mass.
Buttonhole sewing machine—Salvato, Frank, Boston, Mass.
Stock carrier, rake for drying machines and the like—Sargent, Frederick G., Westford, Mass.
Machine for operating on shoes—Stiggins, Edward A., Beverly, Mass.
Envelope machine—Swift, Willard E., Worcester, Mass.
Shoe bottom filler and making the same—Thomas, Andrew, Cambridge, Mass.
Humidifying radiator—Thompson, Albert W., Fitchburg, Mass.
Car window—Turner, Charles H., Worcester, Mass.
Carding machine—Wallace, Robert S., Fitchburg, Mass.

RAILROAD BOARDS OF NATION TO MEET AT WASHINGTON

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, is in Washington, D. C., today to participate in the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners which opens at the headquarters of the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorow. Joseph B. Eastman, another member of the Massachusetts commission, leaves today for the convention.

Robert R. Prentis of Virginia, president of the association, is to preside at the convention which is expected to be one of the most important the organization ever has held. In attendance will be railroad and public utilities commissioners from all sections of the United States.

Commissioner Eastman is a member of the committee which is to report on statistics and accounts of public utilities companies. Charles A. Russell, another Massachusetts commissioner, is a member of the committee to report on the service of public utilities companies, but he will not attend the meeting.

Other committee reports will be on the following topics: Express and other contract carriers by rail, safety of operation, railroad service accommodations and claims, grade crossings and trespassing on railroads, railroad rates, statistics and accounts of railroad companies, car service and demurrage, public utilities rates, general valuation, capitalization and inter-corporation relations, state and federal legislation, publication of commissions' decisions.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Steamers Hylas (Br.), Samuels, Cape Town via St. Lucia; San Mateo, Robbins, Port Limon; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.

Schooners M. D. Cressy, Wallace, Philadelphia; Mary B. Wellington, Martin, Sullivan, Me.

Tugs Boxer, Calhoun, Newburyport, towing barge Ephrata; James Woolley, Pierce, Lynn, towing barge Chemung; Paoli, Oliver, Portland, towing barge Devon; Pallas, Smith, New York via Newport; John G. Walter (Br.), Walter, Port Johnson.

Cleared

Steamers Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor; James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Schooner Latooka (Br.), Hamilton, Pirates' Cove and Pictou, N. S.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Nov. 13
*Duc di Genova, for Genoa	Nov. 15
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Nov. 16
*Palermo, for Naples-Genoa	Nov. 16
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Nov. 18
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Nov. 18
*Touraine, for Bordeaux	Nov. 18
*Andania, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 18
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Nov. 21
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Nov. 23
*New York, for Liverpool	Nov. 25
*Pannonia, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 25
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Nov. 25
Verona, for Naples-Genoa	Nov. 26
Cretic, for Naples-Genoa	Nov. 29
Kroonland, for Liverpool	Nov. 29
Duca d'Aosta, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 2
Laconia, for Liverpool	Dec. 2
*Lapland, for Liverpool	Dec. 2
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Dec. 2
Tuscania, for Glasgow	Dec. 2
Frederick VIII, for Copenhagen	Dec. 5
Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Dec. 5
Napoli, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 7
Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Dec. 9
Espagne, for Bordeaux	Dec. 9
Orduna, for Liverpool	Dec. 9
St. Louis, for Liverpool	Dec. 9
United States, for Copenhagen	Dec. 9
Ascania, for Falmouth-London	Dec. 12
Finland, for Liverpool	Dec. 12
Baltic, for Liverpool	Dec. 14
Carpathia, for Liverpool	Dec. 16
Folia, for Bristol	Dec. 16
St. Paul, for Liverpool	Dec. 16
California, for Glasgow	Dec. 16
Andania, for Falmouth-London	Dec. 19
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 19
Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Dec. 20
Adriatic, for Liverpool	Dec. 21
Cameronia, for Glasgow-Liverpool	Dec. 23
New York, for Liverpool	Dec. 23
Saxonia, for Liverpool	Dec. 23
Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Dec. 28
Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Dec. 30

Sailings from Montreal

Northland, for Liverpool	Nov. 18
Athenia, for Glasgow	Nov. 21

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Kroonland, for New York	Nov. 15
Southland, for Portland	Nov. 16
Laconia, for New York	Nov. 18
Lapland, for New York	Nov. 18
Philadelphia, for New York	Nov. 18
Celtic, for New York	Nov. 22
Orduna, for New York	Nov. 25
Finland, for New York	Nov. 28
Baltic, for New York	Nov. 29
Canada, for Portland	Nov. 30
Carpathia, for New York	Dec. 2
St. Paul, for New York	Dec. 2
Baltic, for New York	Dec. 6

Sailings from London

Ascania, for New York	Nov. 21
Andania, for New York	Nov. 28

Sailings from Bordeaux

Espagne, for New York	Nov. 25

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederick VIII., for New York	Nov. 14
United States, for New York	Nov. 18
Oscar II., for New York	Dec. 7

Sailings from Christiania

Bergensfjord, for New York	Nov. 19
Christianiafjord, for New York	Dec. 10

Sailings from Glasgow

Saturnia, for St. John, N. B.	Nov. 18
Tuscania, for New York	Nov. 18
California, for New York	Dec. 1
Cameronia, for New York	Dec. 8
Tuscania, for New York	Dec. 22

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York	Nov. 25
New Amsterdam, for New York	Dec. 9

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Kiyo Maru, for Hongkong	Nov. 15
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu	Nov. 15
*Ecuador, for Hongkong	Nov. 18
*Manoa, for Honolulu	Nov. 21
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Nov. 25
*Sonoma, for Sydney	Nov. 28
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	Nov. 29

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Awa Maru, for Hongkong	Nov. 22
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong	Nov. 24

Sailings from Vancouver

*Makura, for Sydney	Nov. 22
*Empress of Russia, for Hongkong	Nov. 30

Eastbound

Sailings from Hongkong

*China, for San Francisco	Nov. 15
*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Nov. 15
*Yokohama Maru, for Seattle	Nov. 22
*Selyo Maru, for San Francisco	Nov. 22
*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver	Nov. 29
Tacoma Maru, for Seattle	Nov. 30

Sailings from Yokohama

*Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	
*Kamakura Maru, for Seattle	Nov. 15
*Monteagle, for Vancouver	Nov. 17
*China, for San Francisco	Nov. 23
*Tamba Maru, for Seattle	Nov. 23
*Canada Maru, for Seattle	Nov. 23
*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver	Nov. 24

Sailings from Honolulu

*Matsonia, for San Francisco	Nov. 15
*Lurline, for San Francisco	Nov. 21
*Sierra, for San Francisco	Nov. 28
*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Nov. 29

Sailings from Sydney

*Sierra, for San Francisco	Nov. 15
*Niagara, for Vancouver	Nov. 23
*Moana, for San Francisco	Nov. 30

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

Today—Tansan Maru, Manchester, Eng.
Nov. 14—Colonian, London.
Nov. 15—Kumeric, Calcutta.
Nov. 16—Lepanto, Hull, Eng.
Nov. 17—City of Glasgow, Calcutta and Colombo; Corfe Castle, Cape Town.
Nov. 18—Bay State, Liverpool.
Nov. 19—Memphian, Manchester.
Nov. 20—Challister, Havre; Suruga, Singapore; Edgar F. Luckenbach, Chilean Ports; Oregon, Copenhagen.
Nov. 21—Saxon Monarch, Glasgow.
Nov. 22—Lord Cromer, Liverpool; Santa Barbara, Buenos Aires.
Nov. 24—Start Point, Liverpool.
Nov. 25—Cambrian, London; Novian, Manchester.
Nov. 26—Etonian, Liverpool.
Nov. 27—City of Durham, Manila; Howick Hall, Calcutta; Arames, Gothenburg; Senator, Almeria.
Nov. 28—Hesperus, Manchester.
Nov. 30—Tuscan Prince, Singapore.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Monday:

Orders to Officers

Lieut. C. J. Russell, detached command Smith; to command Walke and division two, destroyer force, Atlantic fleet. Lieut. De W. C. Ramsey, detached command of Tingey and torpedo boats in ordinary; to naval aeronautic station Pensacola, Dec. 4. Lieut. E. W. Coil; to naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Dec. 4. Lieut. R. T. Merrill, detached navy bureau; to command Smith, Dec. 1. Lieut. F. G. Reinicke; to naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, Dec. 4. P. A. Surg. J. C. Zigler, detached coast torpedo force, Pacific fleet; to Chattanooga. Paym. I. T. Hagner, detached navy yard, Boston, to aid on staff commander, cruiser force, Atlantic fleet.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Annapolis, at La Paz; Arethusa, Charleston; Chattanooga, at Corinto; Kanawha, Texas, Oklahoma, in Hampton Roads; Oregon, at Santa Barbara; Proteus at Boston yard; Sacramento, at Culebra; Salem, at Philadelphia yard; Warrington, at Newport.

Sailed—Glacier, Corinto, for Salina Cruz; Hancock, San Domingo City for Puerto Plato; Jason, Hampton Roads for Guantanamo; New Orleans, Puget Sound for San Francisco; Olympia, Hampton Roads for San Domingo City; Potomac, Port au Prince for Puerto Plata; Prairie, Guantanamo for Puerto Plata; Wyoming, New York yard for Hampton Roads.

AUTOIST IS SENTENCED

SALEM, Mass.—Roy H. Crump of Beverly was sentenced to one month in the House of Correction in the District Court today for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He appealed and was ordered to furnish $500 security. Crump said that he had not touched a drop of liquor yesterday, although two policemen contradicted the statement.

OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 18, 1916

Mail for—	Conveyed by teamship—	Mail closes at Boston P. O. Letters	Mail closes at Boston P. O. *Other articles
Italy, Switzerland and Greece, via Genoa	Palermo	Nov. 13 :00 p.m.,	8 :00 p.m.
Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, via Cadiz	Alicante	Nov. 13 :00 p.m.,	8 :00 p.m.
Great Britain, Ireland (letter mail only), and South Africa, specially addressed for other destinations (except Netherlands, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), via Liverpool	Adriatic	Nov. 15 :00 p.m.,	8 :00 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	San Jose	Nov. 16 :30 a.m.,	5 :30 a.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	St. Paul	Nov. 17 :00 p.m.,	8 :00 p.m.
Specially addressed for France, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Greece, Spain, Portugal, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	La Touraine	Nov. 17 :00 p.m.,	8 :00 p.m.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria (specially addressed for Russia and Switzerland), via Kirkwall and Bergen	Kristianifjord	Nov. 17 :00 p.m.,	8 :00 p.m.
Specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Falmouth	Andania	Nov. 17 :00 p.m.,	8 :00 p.m.

*Except parcel post. Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), at 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Sundays and Mondays, and 7 a. m. Mondays and Tuesdays.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers sailing from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p.m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., and is forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York on Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m., and for Newfoundland, Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P.O.
Hawaii, China (except Hongkong) and Philippine Islands, specially addressed for Japan, Korea and Hongkong	Ecuador	San Fran.	Nov. 13, 6 p.m.
Japan, Korea and Hongkong (specially addressed for China)	Mexico Maru	Seattle	Nov. 13, 6 p.m.
Hongkong and specially addressed for Netherlands East Indies	Tjisondari	San Fran.	Nov. 16, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Manoa	San Fran.	Nov. 16, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Inaba Maru	Seattle	Nov. 17, 6 p.m.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West)	Makura	Vancouver	Nov. 17, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Hawaii Maru	Seattle	Nov. 17, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Shidzuoka Maru	Seattle	Nov. 19, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe) and New Zealand	Sonoma	San Fran.	Nov. 23, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

SHIPPING NEWS

High prices of fresh fish and light receipts of all varieties of fish featured trading at the South Boston fish pier today. Three steam trawlers and several schooners brought in groundfish, while the Motor brought 3000 fresh mackerel, and Mayo II 100 bbls. fresh herring. Groundfish arrivals: Strs. Surge 60,000 pounds, Surf 37,000, Ripple 2500; schnrs. Athena 20,700, Gertrude De Costa 23,800, W. M. Goodspeed 19,000, James & Esther 14,000, Pythian 7900, Eva Avina 2400 and Nora B. Robinson 17,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock $7@7.50, steak cod $12@14.75, market cod $6@7, pollock $5@6.25, large hake $7@8, small hake $4@4.50, cusk $5.50 and mackerel $13.50.

Gloucester arrivals today included the schooner Gossip from Newfoundland with 378,000 pounds salt cod, and gill netters with 450,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock.

A cargo of coal from Charleston, S. C. will be brought to Boston in about a week on the steamer Newton. This is said to be the first cargo of coal ever brought here from the southern port. It is expected that other cargoes of coal from the South Carolina mines will follow.

Two oversea steamers arrived in Boston yesterday, the British steamer Clan MacDonald coming from Calcutta and the steamer Sagamore from Liverpool. The Clan MacDonald brought 33,000 bales of jute and came via the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. Three hundred tons of general cargo arrived on the Sagamore after a 12-day trip from England.

Another large cargo of munitions and supplies for the Allies left port last night on the American steamer Missourian, under charter to the France & Canada Steamship Company for St. Nazaire, France. The steamer was delayed one day by the late arrival of fuel oil from New York.

Norwegian shipping interests have purchased the four-masted barkentine under construction at the Richard T. Green Company's yards in Chelsea. It is expected that the vessel will be completed the first of next year.

The schooner Flora Condan, which has been overhauled at the yards of Story & Wardwell in East Boston, is ready to leave today for Norfolk where its new owner John Thompson of Key West will use it in red snapper fishing during the winter.

The Metropolitan line freighter H. F. Dimock left for New York yesterday where it will discharge its cargo and replace the steamer Herman Winter in the Portland-New York service.

In about two months the fishing schooner Arthur James which was sunk in collision with the steamer Camden two weeks ago will be ready for use again after repairs amounting to $4000 have been made.

Three four-masted schooners are now being built in Maine for Crowell & Thurlow of Boston. They will be fitted for the general carrying trade and are expected to be placed in service in the West Indies.

The gas and whistling buoy at the entrance of Great Round Shoal channel is extinguished according to F. J. Giles of the steamer Everett which arrived from Norfolk.

Fifteen cases of nautical instruments including compasses consigned to W. O. White of this city and intended for two steamers building at Newport News for Crowell & Thurlow were on the steamer Marina recently sunk by a submarine, it was announced today.

More than 100,000 hides and skins were brought to port this noon from South America, aboard the British steamer Hostilius, Capt. J. W. Williams. The steamer loaded cargo at Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and called at Porto Rico en route.

With 32,000 stems of bananas, 22 boxes oranges, four boxes grapefruit and one passenger, Cruz Mora, who is going to New York, the United Fruit Company's steamer San Mateo, Captain Robbins, arrived today from Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Weekly cruises of the U. S. S. Rodgers ended for the season with a cruise to Provincetown yesterday. Repairs are necessary, and the vessel will be put in drydock as soon as possible.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETS

Target practice in the navy and some of the research problems involved are to be discussed by Dr. S. W. Stratton, director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., at tonight's session of the National Academy of Sciences autumn meeting which started today in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Stratton's talk is illustrated with lantern slides. He is to be preceded by W. H. Welch, president of Johns Hopkins University, who speaks on the formulation of the national research council at the request of the President of the United States.

The meeting of the academy continues tomorrow and Wednesday, all the sessions being open to the public. At the conclusion of tonight's session there is to be a reception for members of the organization and their guests, tendered by President Richard C. Maclaurin of Technology, Mrs. Maclaurin, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University and Mrs. Lowell. Tomorrow afternoon Lieut.-Col. George O. Squier, chief of aviation, U. S. A., will discuss research for national defense.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have been placed on record from Mary Cronin to Kelly Smith, in the transfer of a three-story and basement brick house located at 20 Yarmouth Street, South End. The estate is assessed on a valuation of $7300 which includes $4300 carried on 2310 square feet of land.

Another transaction closed and papers placed on record, was the sale of two frame buildings owned by Benjamin Barnett at 33 and 35 Ferrin Street, corner of Bates Street, Charlestown, bought by Sarah Bernson. The total assessment is $3800 and $700 of the amount applies on 1100 square feet of land.

SALES IN BACK BAY FENS

Dr. Augustus S. Knight has sold 11,380 square feet of land on Queensberry Street near Audubon Road, to Samuel Rose and George Rosen. The land is assessed for $13,800 and it is the intention of the purchaser to erect thereon a modern apartment house. The same grantor has sold another lot of land containing 11,380 square feet on the north side of Queensberry Street, near Jersey Street, to Benjamin Devine, who recently completed a large block of apartments in the Fenway and it is his intention to immediately improve this land with another apartment house. John C. Kiley, Kimball Building, was the broker.

SOUTH BOSTON SALE

The estate of Robert S. Brine, consisting of a brick dwelling, situated at 826 East Fifth Street, corner of P Street, South Boston, with about 8381 square feet of land, all assessed for $7600, $3500 being on the land, has been sold to Michael J. Crump for a home. George W. Judkins was the broker.

NEW TOY MANUFACTURING CO.

The building at Merrimac, Mass., owned and formerly occupied by the Eastern Hard Fiber Company, having a floor area of about 18,000 square feet with a large dry kiln in the rear, has been leased to the Commonwealth Toy Corporation, a newly organized company, that will commence operations in the plant about Jan. 1. This transaction was negotiated through the Factory Exchange, Old South Building.

DORCHESTER ESTATE SOLD

Mary A. Larner purchased a frame dwelling house and lot of land owned by Emma P. Giesser, and situated at 4 Carson Street, Dorchester. There is an area of 2881 square feet taxed on $700, also made part of the $4700 assessment.

WEST ROXBURY SALES

Michel Geist has sold the property situated at 32 Goethe Street. There is a frame dwelling and 9000 square feet of land, assessed together for $2400. Meta K. Knudson is the buyer.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a frame house and 6400 square feet of land owned by Mary A. Cronin et al and bought by Patrick Fraher and wife. The location is 9 Springvale Avenue and the total assessment is $2900.

KINGSTON POULTRY FARM SOLD

Minnie F. Wyatt has sold her poultry farm situated in South Kingston, N. H., containing 38 acres of land, a nine-room house, stable and several large poultry houses, to Charles Lambert of Norfolk, Va., for a home. George W. Hall was the broker.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Nov. 11, 1916:

	Transactions	Mortgages	Amt. of m'tgages
Nov. 6	86	40	$580,225
Nov. 7	104	53	297,249
Nov. 8	68	41	153,438
Nov. 9	98	49	161,746
Nov. 10	104	59	215,591
Nov. 11	44	27	101,339
Totals	504	269	$1,509,588
Same week in 1915	514	272	$1,090,513
Same week 1914	484	239	813,962
Week end Nov 4	684	366	3,353,094

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Millet st., 75, ward 19; John J. Hennessey; brick garage.
Winship st., 9, ward 25; Donati Pellegrini; brick store.
Norfolk st., 523, ward 21; Herman Saunders, E. C. Young Co.; frame garage.
Bailey st., 88, ward 21; Thos. M. Gilcrist, James T. Ball; frame dwelling.
East Fourth st., 548 and 546, ward 10; Geo. Leelike, F. A. Norcross; alter lodgings.
Bromfield st., 32-38, ward 5; A. C. Stone; alter stores and offices.
Broad st., 93-95, cor. 292-94 Franklin st., ward 5; Wm. A. Paine; alter stores and offices.

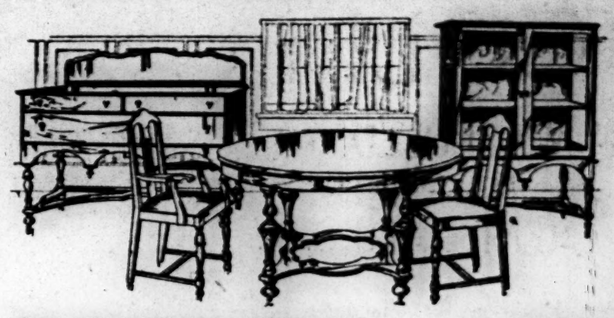
A. F. OF L. CONVENTION MEETS AT BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—More than 500 delegates, including British and Japanese fraternal delegates, are here for the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opened this morning. Forty-five State federations, with an aggregate membership of 2,071,836, are represented.

Among the important cases, affecting the jurisdiction of unions, that will come before the Federation for settlement, is the dispute between the United Garment Workers of America and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

KENNEL ASSOCIATION

The Ladies Kennel Association of Massachusetts holds its regular monthly meeting at the Hotel Touraine this afternoon. Mrs. W. N. G. Clark, vice-president of the association, presides at the business meeting, which will be given over to discussing the various activities of the association.



THANKSGIVING SPECIAL—Nine-piece Diningroom Suites $195.00

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MR. PADEREWSKI PLAYS WORKS OF CLASSIC MASTERS

Ignace Paderewski, Pianist—Recital in Symphony Hall, afternoon of Nov. 12. The program: Chromatic fantasia and fugue, Bach; sonata in F minor, "Appassionata," op. 57, Beethoven; fantasia in C major, op. 17, Schumann; ballade in G minor, two nocturnes, op. 15, F major, F sharp major, three études, op. 10, Nos. 12, 7 and 3, and valse in A flat, op. 34, Chopin.

Let those who want to moor alongside the past, tie to Mr. Paderewski. Let those for whom the interpretation of piano music was perfected some time about the year 1900, and for whom it has remained unchanged ever since, join the applause for Bach, Beethoven, Schumann and Chopin as these composers were presented in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon. Such listeners, regarding the performance of fugues, sonatas and nocturnes in the light in which piano manufacturers largely regard the instrument itself, as completed, perfected and brought to culmination, will find the sum of their desires in an occasion like this and will inquire no farther.

Indeed, if people will take the culminating view of musical history, they cannot do otherwise than the great crowd did yesterday. They must give their applause singly. Since to them the diagram of musical progress consists wholly of up and down lines, one artist will seem to reach the peak of achievement and all others will seem only to strive to climb to his height. Hearing him, they suppose they hear all.

But they do not hear all. Should they readjust their imaginations to a horizontal view of the case, looking at music as a whole world of adventure which holds something new for every explorer, they would question whether they were acclaiming fresh and advanced ideas, such as explain and illumine the present day, or proved and accepted ideas, such as comment on the long ago.

Perhaps it is well that there is an artist who conserves Nineteenth Century sentiment in the way the great Polish pianist does. And perhaps it is well that the larger musical public supports him in his position. For his playing, after all, has an exaltation and an idealism that the playing of the many experimenters now before the public never has. His interpretations of the classic masters indicate the very noblest, if not the most novel vision.

MISS CHEATHAM GIVES SONGS AND READINGS

Miss Kitty Cheatham in Songs and Recitations — Jordan Hall, afternoon of Nov. 11. The selections consisted of folk songs of Europe and America, recitations by Sullivan and Dunbar, verses of Waldo to accompaniment of music from Grainger's "In a Nutshell" suite, Eaton's "Springtime Dance" to music of Gabrilowitsch, excerpts from "Alice in Wonderland" to accompaniment of Schumann's "Scenes From Childhood," and nursery rhymes by Coolidge. The piano accompanist was Flora MacDonald Willis.

Miss Cheatham's programs deal with the material of which music is made rather than with music itself. They illustrate the art of song in a state which, one way of looking at it, may be called historic, and another way must be regarded as continuous; the period, that is to say, when the voice drops speech tones as a medium of poetic expression and takes up melody. They show the popular imagination exchanging the prosaic for the lyrical, converting anecdotes into ballads.

The artist's idea offers rich possibilities for entertainment, particularly where it touches the Negro music of the southern states; for there her knowledge is first-hand. Her methods of carrying out the idea are in the main excellent. Talking and singing, now with and now without piano accompaniment, making certain use of pantomime and taking some dance steps occasionally, she keeps her work pleasingly illustrative and informal. One improvement, however, and that a vital one, she might make. She could do something to strengthen her articulation of words. For in not a little of her reading, and in a great part of her singing, she leaves the text to be guessed by her hearers. Some schooling in the methods of the despised elocutionists of not so long ago, would quickly lift any reproach of ineffectiveness that rests on this gifted humorist's efforts.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy, 8.
Copley—"Diplomacy," 8:10.
Hollis—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in "Cleopatre," "La paix chez soi," "Du Théâtre au champ d'honneur," "L'Holocauste," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Park Square—"The House of Glass," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Very Good Eddie," 8:15.
Tremont—George Arliss in "The Professor's Love Story," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Hollis, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:15.

COLON MEAT PRICES CUT

PANAMA, C. Z.—An invasion of the Colon meat market by the Panama meat combine has resulted in a drop in prices of from 20 to 50 per cent.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS A RATHER UNSTABLE TONE

Utah Copper Rises to New High Record Level, but Rails Sag and General List Heavy — Utah Consolidated Up Locally

New York stocks early in today's session were unstable in most instances and in other cases where good advances had been made at the opening recessions from the best took place. The railroads were heavy from the start, particularly Southern Pacific. The automobile shares as a class sold lower. The coppers, especially Utah, which made a new high record price, were a bright spot in the list. Central Leather was weak. Republic Iron & Steel rose a point and then lost it all and a small fraction besides. International Paper preferred sold off a point.

Utah Consolidated and Utah Copper were strong features in the first few minutes of trading in the Boston stock market today. Gulf common also showed strength.

Following some recessions here and there a stronger tone developed and before midday some big net gains were made. The coppers were particularly strong. The specialties came in for their share of attention, some recording new high records. Even the railroads showed some improvement. Utah Copper, after opening up a point at 120, crossed 121, a new high point for this issue. Anaconda, Tennessee Copper and Kennecott made good gains. The paper stocks again showed much strength. American Writing Paper preferred opened off ¼ at 57¼ and rose more than 3 points. Gulf States was up 7 points at the opening at 140 and advanced 2½ further before midday. Republic Steel opened up a point at 81¾ and rose 3 points further before midday. Sloss-Sheffield gained 3½. Other steel issues were prominent in the advance. New York Air Brake opened up ½ at 158 and sold well above 164 before midday.

The Boston market had the busiest session it has witnessed in a long time. The coppers were active and higher, Granby showing a gain of 5 points, after opening up 93¾ at 95. Utah Consolidated opened up a point at 19¼ and went to 20¾ before midday. Gulf common opened unchanged at 112½ and sold well above 114.

There were further price advances in the early afternoon when Ohio Cities Gas was carried upward at a lively rate. Gulf common had a further rise of more than 3 points in Boston. Before the beginning of the last hour there was considerable profit taking. The tone then became somewhat unsettled.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

	New York			Last
	Open	High	Low	sale
Oct	18.40	18.85	18.31	18.74
Dct	19.50	19.75	19.48	19.69
Jan	19.57	19.76	19.53	19.74
March	19.70	19.93	19.69	19.91
May	19.87	20.07	19.87	20.08
July	19.92	20.07	19.88	20.05

Spots, 19.60, up 20 points. 4

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures steady, 2½ to 7 points net higher; sales totaled 10,000 bales, of which 9200 were American: Jan.-Feb. 11.39d; March-April 11.50d; May-June 11.61½d; July-Aug. 11.61½d.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Elec Stor Bat 70¾, General Asphalt com 31, do Asp pfd trc 72½, Lehigh Nav 80½, Leh Val Tran 21¼, Leh Val Tran pfd 43, Lake Superior 26, Phila Co 42½, Phila Co pfd 40¾, Phila Elec 29⅝, Phila Rap Tr 26¼, Phila Tract 80, Union Tract 46⅞, United Gas Imp 92¼.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England — Metal prices are: Spot copper £126 10s., futures £121 10s., electro £149; sales spot 25 tons, futures 25 tons. Spot tin £186 5s., futures £187 15s., Straits £186 5s 6d.; sales spot 130, futures 170 tons. Spot lead £30 10s., futures £29 10s., spot spelter £55 15s., futures spelter £53 10s.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain tonight and Tuesday; fresh easterly winds.

For Southern New England: Rain tonight and Tuesday.

For Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight and Tuesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ..... 38 | 9 a. m. 40
12 noon 45

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m.)

Albany	34	New Orleans	70
Buffalo	30	New York	48
Chicago	40	Philadelphia	50
Cincinnati	48	Pittsburgh	56
Denver	—2	Portland, Me.	32
Des Moines	20	Portland, Ore.	28
Jacksonville	68	San Francisco	44
Kansas City	22	St. Louis	34
Nantucket	48	Washington	50

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 6:32 | High water,
Sun sets ..... 4:24 | 1:18 a.m., 1:36 p.m.
Length of day.. 9:51 | Moon rises, 7:18 p.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:54 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
AjaxRubber	74	74¾	74	74¼
Alaska Gold	12	12	11⅞	12
Allis-Chal	32½	33	31	31
Allis-Chal pf	90	90	98⅝	88½
AmAgChem	85½	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛
A A Chem pf	101	101½	101	101½
A Bank Note	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Am B Sugar	101¾	102	99⅞	100
A B S & F pf	195	199½	195	199½
ABS&FCt pf	195	199⅜	195	199⅜
Am Can	63½	64⅛	62¼	62⅜
Am Can pf	114	114¼	114	114¼
Am Car Fy	69¾	70¾	69½	70½
Am Cot Oil	54¾	54¾	54	54
AmCotOil pf	101	101	101	101
Am H & L	15¾	16	15½	15½
Am H & L pf	70⅛	70⅛	69	69
Am Ice Sec	28½	28¾	28½	28¾
Am Linseed	26½	27⅛	25¾	27⅛
Am Lins'd pf	60¼	62¾	59⅜	62⅜
Am Loco	93¾	94¾	92½	92⅝
Am Loco pf	108	108	108	108
Am Smelt'g	112⅜	113¾	111½	111¾
Am Smelt pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
AmSSecB pf	94½	94¾	94½	94¾
Am Steel Fy	65½	66	65	65
Am Sugar	117⅜	118	116	116
Am Tel & Tel	133½	133¾	133	133
Am Woolen	52¾	54⅜	52¾	53¾
Am Wool pf	98	98	98	98
Am Writ pf	57¼	60⅝	57	58
Am Zinc	56⅛	57⅛	55¾	57
Am Zinc pf	83⅜	83¾	81½	81½
Anaconda	101	101⅝	98¾	99
Atchison	105¼	105½	104⅞	104⅞
Atchison pf	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
AtGulfctf	113	117⅝	112½	115
AtGulf pf ctf	71¼	72⅛	71¼	72⅛
Bald Loco	85	86	83⅛	83⅛
Balt & Ohio	87¼	87¼	86¼	86⅜
Barrett Co	158	158	158	158
Batopilas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Beth Steel pf	150	150	150	150
BFGoodrich	68½	69	68	69
BFGood'h pf	113	114¼	112⅞	114¼
Brook R T	84½	84¼	84½	84¼
Burns Bros	85⅞	86⅜	85⅞	86¼
Butte & Sup	67	67	66	66⅛
Butterick	22	22	22	22
Cal Petrol	22	22¼	22	22¼
Can Pacific	173	173	172⅜	172⅜
Ct Leather	110	114	105¼	106
Chan Motor	103	103⅛	102½	103⅛
Ches & Ohio	67⅝	67¾	67¼	67¼
CM & St Paul	94¾	94⅞	93¾	93¾
CM & St P pf	126¾	126¾	125½	125½
Chi R I & Pac	33⅝	35¼	33⅝	34
Chi & Alt	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Chi & G West	14⅞	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝
C & G West pf	43¼	43¾	43	43
Chi & N W	128⅛	128⅛	128	128
Chile Cop	23	23⅞	22⅞	23¾
Chino Cop	67⅜	67⅝	66¼	66¼
Clu Peabody	71	71½	71	71½
Cl Peab'y pf	110	110	110	110
Col Fuel	54½	52⅞	54½	52⅞
Col Gas & El	44⅝	45⅝	43⅞	43⅞
Col South	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Col So 1st pf	61	61	61	61
Con Can	100½	100½	99	99
Con Can pf	113	113	113	113
Con Gas	135	135⅝	135	135⅝
Con Gas Balt	126¾	126¾	126⅛	126⅛
Con Gas Balt Rts	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
Corn Prod	18	18¾	18	18¾
Corn Prod pf	93⅜	94¼	93⅜	94¼
Cruc Steel	89½	89⅞	86⅞	86⅞
Cruc Steel pf	124	124	123½	123½
Cub-Am Sug	222	222	222	222
Cuban C Sug	73¾	73¾	71⅝	71⅝
Cuban CS pf	99½	99½	98¾	98¾
Del & Huds	152½	152½	152½	152½
Denver	20	20	20	20
Denver pf	45¾	46¼	44¼	44¼
Dome Mins	24½	24¾	24¼	24¾
Erie	37⅜	37⅜	36½	36½
Erie 1st pf	52¼	52¼	52	52
Erie 2d pf	44¼	44¼	43	43
F M & S pf	43	43	43	43
Gas Wil & Wig	42¼	42¼	42	42
Gen Electric	179⅞	182½	179	180½
Granby Min	96	100	96	99¾
Green Can	51	51½	51	51⅜
Gt Nor Ore	43⅝	43⅞	43	43⅜
Gt Nor pf	117½	117⅝	117½	117¾
Gulf States	140	143	138	138
Gulf Sta 1 pf	105	105	105	105
Gulf Sta 2 pf	140	142½	137	138
Ill Central	106½	106½	105¾	105½
Inspiration	69⅜	69⅜	67⅞	67⅞
Int Ag Cor pf	57	57	56¼	56¾
Int Con Cor	18¾	18¾	18	18⅜
Int C Cor pf	76	76	76	76
Int Mer Mar	43	43⅞	41½	41½
I Mer Mar pf	116¾	118	116	116
In Nickel Ct	51¾	51¾	50⅜	51
In Paper	71½	71½	68	68
In Paper pf	105½	106	104	104
Kan City So	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾
Kenne Cop	55¾	56½	55¼	55¾
Laclede Gas	117	117	116	116
Lack Steel	95¼	96¾	94⅞	95⅜
L E & W	24	24	24	24
Lee R & T Ct	39¾	40	39¾	40
Lehigh Val	82	82⅜	81½	82⅜
Loose Wiles	23½	23½	23¼	23⅛
Louis & N	135	135	134½	134½
Max Motor	72½	74	72	72½
Maxwell 1 pf	82¾	82¾	82	82
Maxwell 2 pf	50½	50½	49½	49½
May Co	72	72¼	70	70
Mex Petrol	106¾	106¾	104½	105
Miami	41	41½	41	41¼
M & St L New	32¾	33	32¾	33
MSP & SSM	123½	123½	122	122
Mo K & T	8	8	7⅞	7¼
Mo K & T pf	18¼	18¼	18	18
Mo Pacific	10	10	10	10
Mo Pac Ct	10	10	9⅞	10
Mo Pac wi	26	26⅜	26	26⅜
Mo Pac wi pf	57¾	57¾	57½	57½
Mon Power	98	98	98	98
Nat C & S	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Nat C & S pf	111	111	111	111
Nat Enamel	33¼	33½	32½	32½
Nat Lead	68½	69	67	67
NRRM 2d pf	7	7¼	6	6
Nevada Con	27⅜	28	27	27⅜
NY A Brake	158	164¼	158	160⅝
NY Central	107½	107½	107	107
NYC & St L	44	44	43	43
NYNH & H	60	60	59½	59½
N & W	141	141⅞	141	141
N & W pf	87	87	87	87
North Am	69½	69½	69⅛	69½
North Pac	111⅜	112⅜	110¾	110¾
N S Steel	149	150	144	144
O Cities Gas	85	92	85	87½
Ont Silver	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
O & W	29½	29¾	29½	29½
Owens Bot M	94	94½	94	94
Pacific Mail	25¾	25¾	25	25
Pan Am P & T pf	97½	98¾	97½	97½
Penn	57½	57½	56⅞	57
Phila Co	41½	41⅞	41½	41½
PCC & St L	80⅝	80⅝	80	80
Pitts Coal ctf	41	41½	40½	40⅞
Pressed St	79	79¾	78	78⅜
Press S pf	106	106¼	105½	105½
Public Ser	132¼	132½	132¼	132½
Ray Con	33	35¼	33	34
Reading	108	108	106½	106⅝
Rdg 2d pf	46¾	46¾	46⅝	46¾
Repub I & S	81¾	84¾	80½	81½
Rep I & S pf	115½	115½	115½	115½
Rumely	16	16	16	16
Rumely pf	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34½
Ry Steel Sp	54	55¾	53¼	53½
Ry Steel pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Saxon Motor	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Seabd A L	16½	16½	16	16½
Seabd A L pf	38	38	38	38
S-Roebuck	230	230	230	230
Shat Ari	32½	32⅞	32	32¼
Sloss Shef	80	81½	79¼	80
So Pacific	100¼	100⅞	100	100¼
So Ry	27⅝	28	27	27
So Ry pf	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝
St L & S F wi	23½	23½	22½	22¾
St L & SF pf wi	45½	45½	45¼	45½
St L S W	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
St L S W pf	49	49	48⅜	48⅝
Studebaker	123	124	122½	124
Stutz Motor	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	65¼
Tenn Cop	22	24	22	23⅜
Tex P land tr	155	155	155	155
Texas Pac	17⅝	18	17	13
Texas Co	222	223	220½	221
Third Ave	53	53	50	50
T St L & W pf	15½	15½	15½	15½
Underwood	107¾	107¾	107	107
Union B & P	14⅜	15	14⅜	14½
U B & P pf	81⅜	83	81⅜	83
U B & P new	113½	116	113¼	115
Union Pac	148½	149	147⅜	147¼
Union Pac pf	83	83	82½	82½
United Fruit	161¼	162½	160½	160½
Un Rys SF	14	14	13	13
Un Rys SF pf	25¼	25¾	24	24
U S C I P	25¾	26	25	25
U S Realty	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½
U S R & R	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾
U S Rubber	59	60¾	59	59⅝
U S Rub pf	112	112	112	112
U S S & R	73¾	74½	73½	73½
U S Steel	122¾	123¼	120½	120⅝
U S Steel pf	121¾	121¾	121⅝	121¾
Utah Copper	120	121⅞	118	118¼
Utah Sc	19	19⅜	19	19⅜
V-C Chem	44	44½	44	44½
V I C & C	52	52	52	52
Wabash	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15¼
Wabash pf A	55¾	55¾	55⅜	55½
Wabash pf B	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
W Maryland	27¼	27¼	26⅝	26⅝
W Myland pf	45	45	45	45
West Union	101½	101¾	101½	101½
Westinghse	64½	65⅜	64	64
W & L E	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
W & L E 1st pf	4½	4⅝	4	4
White Motor	55⅜	55¼	54¾	55
Willys-Over	36½	37¼	36½	37¼
W-O pf	100	100	100	100
Woolworth	136	138½	136	138½
Wor Pump	32	32	32	32
Wor P pf A	97½	97½	97½	97½

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.91¼	1.92¼	1.88¼	1.89⅜
May	1.95⅛	1.95⅜	1.92⅛	1.94¼
July	1.60	1.61⅜	1.58⅝	1.60½
Corn—				
Dec	.96¼	.99⅛	.95⅛	.99
May	.97¾	.99¾	.97	.99⅛
July	.97½	.99¾	.97½	.98⅞
Oats—				
Dec	.57¾	.58⅝	.57¼	.58⅝
May	.61¾	.62½	.61¼	.62⅜
Pork—				
Jan	27.65	27.82	27.47	27.47
May	27.62	27.75	27.30	27.45
Lard—				
Dec	...	17.15	16.70	16.77
Jan	16.40	16.50	16.00	16.30
May	16.47	16.47	16.20	16.30

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The wheat list was again fairly strong with numerous high records made. Various claims that the exportable surplus of the United States had been very nearly sold with less than half the season over were an offset to the talk of a wheat embargo on wheat from the country. There was some speculative buying but a great amount of the speculative trade passed into the corn and oats markets.

Oats — Strong with other grains, reaching new highs. There was a large commission house trade and further export business was anticipated. Argentina markets were strong and reduced country offerings at western points are counted on.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Ahmeek	115	116	115	116
Alaska	12	12	11¾	12
Algomah	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1½
Allouez	74	75¾	74	74½
Am Ag Ch	86½	86½	86½	86½
Am Ag Ch pf	102	102	101¾	102
Amoskg pf	98	98	98	98
Am Pneu pf	11	12	11	12
Am Sugar	118	118	117¾	117¾
Am Sugar pf	120	120	120	120
Am Tel	133⅞	133⅞	133¼	133½
Am Wool pf	98	98	97½	97½
Am Zinc	57	57¼	55⅝	56
Am Zinc pf	83	83	83	83
Anaconda	100⅞	101½	99	99
Ariz Com	17½	17¾	16¾	17
Atl Gulf & WI	112½	117¾	111¾	115
Atl Gulf pf	71¼	71½	71	71½
B & A	180	180	179	179
Bonanza	40c	40c	40c	40c
Bost Eleva	78	78½	78	78
Boston & Ma	46½	46¾	46	46
Bos-Worc	4½	4½	4½	4½
Butte & Bala	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Butte & Sup	66¾	66¾	66⅜	66½
Cal & Ariz	89½	90	89	89
Cal & Hecla	599	599	595	595
Centennial	22½	23	22½	23
Chic June pf	106	106	106	106
Chino	67½	67⅝	66½	66½
Cop Range	74⅞	76⅜	74	74⅞
Cuban Cem	23½	23½	23	23
East Boston	8½	8½	8½	8½
East Butte	16⅞	18¼	16⅞	17
Edison Elec	233	233	233	233
Fitchburg pf	79	79	79	79
Franklin	10¼	10½	9¾	10⅜
Granby	95	100	95	99
Green-Can	53	53	51⅜	51½
Guanajuato	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Hancock	15¼	16¼	15	15¾
Indiana	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
Inspiration	69⅜	69⅜	68⅞	68⅞
Isl Cr Coal	63	63	62½	62½
Isle Royale	37	37	37	37
Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Keweenaw	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
Lake Copper	14	14¾	14	14¼
La Salle	5	5	5	5
Maine Cent	100	100	100	100
Mason Val	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
Mass	16½	17½	16¼	16¾
Mass Elec pf	32	32	32	32
Mass Gas	93	93	91¾	91¾
Mass Gas pf	83	83	83	83
Mayflower	4	4¼	4	4
Merg'thaler	164	164	163	163
Miami	41	41⅝	41	41⅝
Michigan	4	4	4	4
Mohawk	100¼	102	100¼	100½
Nevada Con	27	28	27	27¼
N Arcadian	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛
NE Cot Yarn	30	30	30	30
New Eng Tel	128¼	128¾	128¼	128½
New River	29	29	28½	28½
New River pf	82	83	82	82½
Nipe Bay Co	164	164	164	164
Nipissing	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
North Butte	24	24⅜	23¼	24
North Lake	2¼	2¼	2	2
N Y N H & H	59½	60	59½	60
O Colony Mi	3	3¼	3	3¼
Old Dom	76¾	77	76½	77
Osceola	96½	98	96½	97½
Pond Cr Coal	19	19	18½	18½
Pullman	169	169	169	169
Punta Sugar	55⅜	55⅜	55	55
Quincy	97½	99	95	97
Ray Con	33¼	35	33	35
Santa Fe	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½
Shannon	9⅜	9½	9¼	9¼
South Lake	6	6	6	6
St Marys	92	93	92	92
Superior	16	17	16	16¾
Sup & Boston	7¼	7¾	7⅛	7⅛
Swift & Co	142	143	141	141
Swift rts wi	13½	14	13⅜	13¾
Tamarack	45½	47	44	45
Torrington	68	68	67	67¼
Trinity	8	8	7¾	7¾
Tuolumne	65c	65c	65c	65c
Union Pac	148⅜	148⅜	148⅛	148⅛
United Fruit	161½	162½	160¾	161
U Shoe Mac	57⅛	57¼	57	57¼
U Shoe M pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
U S Smelt	74½	74½	74	74⅜
U S Smelt pf	51	51¼	51	51⅛
U S Steel	122½	123¼	121	121
Utah-Apex	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾
Utah-Cons	19¼	21⅛	19¼	20¼
Utah Copper	120	120½	119½	119½
Utah Metal	7½	7½	7	7⅛
Ventura	10	10	9¾	9¾
Ver & Mass	112½	112½	112½	112½
Victoria	6½	7½	6½	7¼
W H McEl	101	101	100	100
Winona	5⅞	6¼	5½	5½
Wolverine	49	50	49	49¾
Wyandot	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am T & T 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
AAgCh 5s '24	101¼	101¼	101¼
AGu & WI 5s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
Atchison 4s	94½	94⅛	94⅛
C B & Q Jt 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾
Chic Junc 5s	101½	101½	101½
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	98	98	98
Pond Cr 6s	100	100	100
Punt Aleg Sugar 6s	100	100	100
Swift & Co 5s	101⅜	101¼	101¼
Westn Tel 5s	102	102	102

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Daphne, Newport News; Atahualpa, Maranham; Carolina, San Juan; Harpathian, La Pallico; Olivam Portishead; Northern, Havre; Larne, Liverpool; El Rio, Galveston.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, 118 bgs peanuts; 55 bxs grape fruit; 235 bbls sweet potatoes; 17 bxs oranges.

Boston Receipts

Today—2109 bbls, 5710 bxs apples; 444 bbls cranberries; 2435 bxs Florida oranges; 1188 bxs California oranges; 1114 bxs grape fruit; 542 bbls grapes; 1393 pkgs figs; 15 bxs dates; 118 bags peanuts; 63,443 bush potatoes; 1516 bbls sweet potatoes; 100 bush onions.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 4233 pkgs; last year, 979 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $10@10.60; special short patents, $10.90@11; fancy, $11.50; spring clears in sacks, $8.50@9; winter patents, $9.20@9.80; winter straights, $8.70@9.50; Kansas patents in sacks, $9.40@10.

Corn—Spot old No. 2 yellow, $1.30; for shipment new kiln dried No. 2 yellow, $1.24@1.25; new kiln dried No. 3 yellow, $1.22@1.23; new kiln dried No. 4 yellow, $1.22@1.22; new natural No. 3 yellow, $1.20@1.21;

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 69c; No. 2 clipped white, 68c; No. 3 clipped white, 66½c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 68½@69c; regular 38 lbs, 67@67½c; regular 36 lbs, 66½@67c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $32@32.50; winter bran, $32@32.50; middlings $35.50@39.50; mixed feed, $34.50@38.50; reddog, $43.50; linseed meal, $45; gluten feed, $40.73; hominy feed, $43.40; stock feed, $40; oat hulls, $21.50; alfalfa meal, $31.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $6; bolted, $5.95; bag meal, $2.26@2.28; cracked corn, $2.28@2.30; oatmean roled, $7.05; cut and ground, $7.75.

Hay—Choice, $22.50; No. 1 grade, $20.50@21.50; No. 2 grade, $17.50@19; No. 3 grade, $15@16; stock, $13@14; alfalfa, $17@21.50.

Straw—Oat, $10@11.50; rye, $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea $6.80@7, red kidneys $6.50@7, yellow eyes $6, Scotch green peas $4.80, California small white $6.80@7, Canadian peas $3@3.10, lima beans 7@7¼c lb.

Onions—Native $2.25 bu, Connecticut valley per 100-lb bag $4@4.50, Spanish $4 per 120-lb case.

Potatoes—Maine $3.50 per 2-bu bag, in bulk at Charlestown $1.65 bu, sweets $2.50@3 bbl.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 37½@38c, western firsts 35½@36c, western creamery extras 37@37½.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 59@60c, eastern extras 56@57c, western extras 42@44, western prime firsts 40@41c, western firsts 36@38c, storage extras 32½@33c, storage firsts 31½@32c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $4.50@6 per bx; Florida, $3@4; grapefruit, $2@3.50; grapes, pony baskts, 18@19c; pineapples, $2.75@3.75 per crt; cranbarries, $1.50@2 crt, $4@6.50 bbl; casabe melons, $2@2.50 crt.

Apples — McIntosh Reds, $3@5, Wealthy, $2@3.50; Wolf River, $2.25@3.25; Baldwins $2@3; Greenings, $2@3; Harveys, $2.25@3; Hubbardstons, $2@2.75; Northern Spy, $2.25@3; Pippins $2@2.50; Pound Sweets, $2.50@3; bu boxes, 30c@$1.25; western box apples, $1.50@2.25.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.50c a pound in 100-bbl lots, and 7.60c in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quoted granulated at 7.80c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 1575 tbs 89,974 lbs butter, 237 bxs cheese, 2257 cs eggs; 1915, 1179 tbs 1600 bxs 58,700 lbs butter; 665 bxs cheese, 1891 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 7042 pkgs butter, 2605 bxs cheese, 7747 cs eggs; 1915, 5823 pkgs butter, 1175 bxs cheese, 6798 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Mo, Nov 11—Egg market firm; cases returned 22½c, cases included 23c.

CHICAGO, Ill, Nov 11—Butter market firm; extras 36¼@36½c, extra firsts 35½@36c, firsts 34@35c; packing stock 28½@29c; receipts 4241 packages. Egg market firm; firsts 33½@34½c, ordinary firsts 32@33c, refrigerators 32@33c, dirties 22@26c, checks 20@24c; receipts 3317 cases.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TEXAS & PACIFIC

	1916	Increase
Third week Nov	$471,054	$30,579

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

First Week Nov	$199,838	$19,434
From Jan 1	8,545,015	633,571

DENVER & SALT LAKE

Fourth week Oct	$61,600	*$13,142
Month Oct	189,500	*6,026
From July 1	756,511	25,668

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN

October—	1916	1915
Total revenue	$121,283	$112,419
Oper income	32,566	28,906
Net profit	1,810	9,672
From July 1—		
Total revenue	429,417	423,014
Oper income	7,044	73,661
Net profit	15,557	†19,085

INTERBORO RAPID TRANSIT

| September: | | Increase |

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE

Wall Street Has One of Most Exciting Periods in Its History —Wild Speculation in the Industrial Issues

Wall Street passed through one of the most exciting periods in its history during the late week. Despite the uncertain results of the national election the wild speculation in industrial stocks continued and more than 20 issues sold at the highest prices on record, including American Locomotive, Beet Sugar, Central Leather, Pressed Steel Car, the porphyry and paper stocks and Steel common. The tremendous turnover of over 1,850,000 shares occurred in the last named stock, with more than one third of this aggregate changing hands on Wednesday, when Steel common witnessed its third biggest trading day.

On both Wednesday and Friday business on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded 2,000,000 shares, bringing total number of such big days this year up to four. Motor stocks were notably weak. The rails as a rule were neglected. The copper stocks in Boston reached the highest level since 1910.

The tables below give the high, low and last sales, together with the net changes of the active leading stocks of the New York and Boston markets:

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Allis-Chalmers	34¼	27½	32	4½
Am Beet Sugar	105½	101	101½	*1½
Am Can	65	62½	63½	..
Am Car & Fy	72½	68	70¼	⅝
Am Loco	98¼	90¾	94¾	3½
Am Smelters	114⅛	110½	112¾	1⅛
Am Steel Fdy	66	64	65½	1½
Am Woolen	58⅞	51½	53	⅞
Am Wr Pa pfd	59¾	48½	58¾	12¼
Anaconda	101⅞	96¾	100¼	3½
Atchison	108	105¾	106	*¼
A G & W I	114⅞	106	112½	7
Baldwin Loco	90½	85	85½	*1⅝
Balt & Ohio	89⅛	87½	87½	*½
Butte & Sup	69⅛	66	66	*2
Cent Leather	123	99¼	113⅝	15⅜
Ches & Ohio	70	67½	67½	*1
Chic G W pref	46½	44	44¾	*⅞
Cons Gas, Balt	127¼	125½	127	2¼
C, R I & Pac	36¼	33⅜	33½	*½
Chile Copper	23½	22¼	23	½
Chino	67	62⅜	66½	2¾
Colo Fuel	56½	53½	54	¾
Columbia Gas	47½	43⅛	45	..
Corn Prod	20¼	18	18⅝	*⅜
Crucible Steel	95¼	89½	90	*2⅛
Cuba Cane	76⅛	70¾	74	3
Erie	39⅜	37¼	37¼	*1⅜
General Elec	184	179⅝	179⅝	*2⅜
Goodrich	72½	68	68⅛	*3¼
Great Nor Ore	46⅛	42¾	43⅜	¾
do pf	120	118	118	*1
Gulf S Steel	135	95⅜	133	38
Inspiration	69⅜	67	69	1⅜
Interboro Cons	19¾	18½	18¾	*¼
Int Ag Chem	26	23½	24	1½
do pf	57⅞	52⅞	56¾	3¾
I Mer Mar	45¾	40¾	43¼	2⅝
do pf	122⅝	116¼	117½	..
Int Nickel	52⅛	50½	51½	1
Int Paper	75½	60¾	72	7½
do pf	109	103⅞	104¾	1
Kennecott	56¼	53⅞	55⅝	1⅜
Lack Steel	97	89¼	95½	6½
Max Motor	85	73	73⅞	*10⅞
Mex Pet	114	106	106⅝	*4⅜
Miami	41	39¼	40¾	1⅝
Mo Pac ctfs	11¼	9⅜	9¾	*⅜
Nat E & Stp	35½	29½	32¼	..
Natl Lead	70¼	68¼	68¼	*⅜
Nevada Cons	27⅛	24⅝	27	2
N Y A Brake	161	158	158	..
N Y Central	110	107½	107½	*⅞
N Y, O & Western	32⅜	30⅜	30⅜	*1⅛
New Haven	62	60¼	60½	*¼
Nor & Western	145	141	141½	*2½
Northern Pacific	113¼	111½	111½	*¾
Pac Mail	27	25⅛	25⅛	*⅞
Pennsylvania	58½	57½	57⅝	*⅝
Pitts Coal cts	43⅜	40¼	40⅞	*1⅛
Prs Steel Car	80¾	73⅜	78¾	4⅜
Ry Steel Spring	56⅝	53½	54¼	*¼
Ray Cons	32	29	32⅞	3⅞
Reading	112	108¾	107⅞	*1⅜
Rep I & S	83	80⅛	80¾	2⅞
St L & S F w i	25¾	24	24	*½
Sloss-Sheffield	82⅛	72⅜	79⅞	8⅜
So Railway	29⅞	27⅝	27⅞	*⅝
Studebaker	130⅝	122	124⅛	*4⅜
Texas & Pac	18¾	17½	17½	*¾
Texas Co	228	221	221	*3½
Union Pacific	153⅜	148¼	148¾	*2
U S Rubber	62	59¼	59¼	*2½
U S Smelt	75⅝	73½	73½	*¼
U S Steel	126	120¾	122½	2¾
Utah Copper	119¾	111⅝	119	6⅞
Westinghouse	67½	64⅞	64⅞	*1
Willys-Over	43¼	36½	37⅛	*5⅝

BOSTON STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Inc.
Ahmeek	115	107	113	6
Allouez	74½	70½	73¾	3¾
Am T & T	134¼	133	133¾	¾
Am Zinc	59½	53⅛	57	3⅜
Ariz Com	17½	14⅛	17½	3½
Atl G & W I	114	106½	111½	5½
Cal & Ariz	89¼	79⅜	88½	9¼
Cal & Hecla	600	585	598	13
Cop Range	75¾	71	74¾	3¼
East Butte	17	16	16⅝	⅝
Granby	96½	93⅜	93¾	¾
Island Creek	64	62	63	½
Isle Royale	37	34½	36½	2½
Mass Cons	16½	15⅝	16¼	¾
Mass Gas	95	93	93¼	*¼
Mohawk	101	97	100¼	3¼
New River	29¼	22½	28¾	2⅜
do pref	82½	79	82	2
Nipe Bay	165	161	164	4
North Butte	24	22½	23⅜	1¼
Nova Scot Stl	152	140½	150½	10
Old Dominion	78	72	76½	4¼
Osceola	97	91⅜	96⅜	4⅜
Pond Creek	20	18⅜	19	*¾
Punt Alle Sug	56	54	54	*1½
Quincy	98	93	97½	4½
St Mary's M Ld	93	88	93	5
Sup & Bos	8	6¾	7¼	¼
Swift & Co	160	†142	†142	¾
Tamarack	46	42	45½	2
Torrington	69½	67	67½	*2
Un Fruit	164	162	162	*1
Un Shoe	58	57	57	*¾
U S Smelt	75¾	73½	73⅛	..
Utah Cons	18½	16¼	18¼	2¼
Utah Metal	8	7⅛	7⅛	*⅝
Ventura	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	*⅝

*Decrease. †Ex-rights.

KANSAS NATURAL GAS COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under offer by Henry L. Doherty & Co., to purchase not less than 40,000 shares of Kansas Natural Gas Company, at $40, there have been deposited about 50,000 shares, making offer effective if approved by Kansas Public Service Commission.

RUSSIAN LOAN IS BELIEVED TO HAVE STRUCK SNAG

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although bankers in touch with negotiations for a $50,000,000 loan to Russia say that progress toward completion of the loan is being made, there is reason to believe that a serious interruption to loan negotiations has occurred, and in some usually well-informed quarters the loan is regarded as having practically fallen through.

Proof of the hitch in negotiations is afforded by action of the Russian Government in placing orders for equipment which will be financed with money advanced by the British Government. Russia has been in the market for several months for equipment estimated to cost between $80,000,000 and $90,000,000. This equipment she urgently needs and after vain endeavors to have the entire purchase financed by Britain, Russia turned her attention to this country. About 10 days ago she had apparently succeeded in negotiating a $50,000,000 loan here and preliminary arrangements to place about half the order were made. These arrangements were not concluded, Russia instead placing orders for only a small part of the equipment she needs, the purchase to be paid for through a credit from Great Britain, understood to be approximately $17,000,000.

SHIPBUILDING IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Acording to bureau of navigation, during October, 1916, 108 vessels, of 54,029 gross tons, were built and registered in the United States. In addition, seven vessels of 16,170 tons, were built in American yards for foreigners, two for Uruguay and five for Norway. The total, 115 vessels, of 70,232 tons, compares with 88, of 17,368 tons, built in October, 1915.

During the month, 22 American vessels of 31,018 tons were tranferred to foreign flags, four of over 3000 tons, and one of 421 tons, going to Norway, and one of 1166 tons to France.

GAS COMPANY PROFIT SHARING

Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore, Md., has put into successful operation several plans which have resulted in substantial number of employees and consumers acquiring a proprietary interest in the company. More than 1700 consumers are buying stock in the company, and paying it off in monthly installments, with their gas and electric bills. Of employees, approximately 225 own stock in the company. In addition to this number, about 750 employees are depositing in a savings fund supervised by the company. These deposits bear interest and when sufficient money has accumulated to employee's account his fund is invested in common stock of the company.

ANTHRACITE COAL SHIPMENTS GREATER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Anthracite coal shipments for the 10 months to end of October were 55,800,620 tons, an increase of 560,673 over the similar period of 1915. In addition, the market has absorbed a large amount of coal from storage yards, not included in the above figures. The figures represent only original shipments from mines. In October alone approximately 500,000 tons went to market from storage. Because all shipments this season have gone to market, whereas last year a considerable proportion went into storage, mine operators says consumers must have more coal in their cellars this year than a year ago and that high prices are due chiefly to over-anxiety.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 13.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—I. Klotzman; U. S.
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Charlestown, S. C.—B. F. McLoud of Drake, Innes & Grey Shoe Company; Essex.
Chicago—A. Sachs of Boston Store; Essex.
Chicago—C. S. Eveland; U. S.
Chicago—James Dumphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Des Moines—H. Westling of Mid-Western Shoe Company; U. S.
Havana — Jose Escudaro of Martinez Suarez & Co.; Essex.
Kilmarnock, Scotland—G. S. Abbott of Saxone Shoe Co.; Lynn.
Los Angeles—Emil Olcovich; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st.
Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex.
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—William Kauffman of Sommes & Kauffman; Tour.
Savannah—F. Foster of Universal Shoe Co.; U. S.
South America—J. Dadowitz; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Epstein; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Hart of A. Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox.
St. Louis—L. Rosenvasser; U. S.
York, Pa.—Edward Reinberg; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Baltimore—David Schwaber; U. S.
St. Louis—W. F. McEloy of McEloy Sloan Shoe Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BANK CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National bank circulation for week ended Nov. 11 decreased $5,031,733.

CAR SHORTAGE VERY EXPENSIVE FOR RAILROADS

The railroads have recently been substantially increasing their equipment purchases in an attempt to alleviate the serious car shortage which exists throughout the country. Car builders are estimated to have booked approximately $45,000,000 of business in October.

Some roads have been in the fortunate position of having a comparatively large supply of cars, and others are being forced to pay some very heavy car-hire bills for foreign equipment on their lines. Few persons probably know that there are fully 10,000 Canadian Pacific cars on American lines, either because they are in use or because it is impossible to unload them. Car rentals are 45 cents a car a day, which means that roads in the United States are paying Canadian Pacific $4500 a day, or nearly $1,500,000 a year.

The New Haven road has been one of the most affected in the United States from the car shortage. In the early part of the present year it had rising 55,000 foreign cars on its lines at one time, as a result of the congestion. For the past year and a half the New Haven's net cost for car hire has been running considerably more than $2,000,000 a year.

CONDITION OF RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Combined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business Friday were as follows, (three ciphers omitted):

Resources:	Nov. 10	Nov. 3
Gold coin and certif in vault	$265,897	$278,157
Gold settlement fund	139,571	127,641
Gold redem fd with U S treas	1,368	1,394
Total gold reserve	406,836	407,192
Legal tender notes, silver, etc	7,312	6,884
Total reserve	414,148	414,076
Bills discounted and bought:		
Maturities within 10 days	11,807	12,030
From 11 to 30 days	23,315	23,278
From 31 to 60 days	45,511	41,473
From 61 to 90 days	28,073	26,719
Over 90 days	1,587	1,263
Total	110,293	104,763
United States bonds	38,853	40,540
One-year U S notes	11,347	11,367
Municipal warrants	20,694	24,100
Total earning assets	181,187	180,770
Federal reserve notes, net	17,613	17,749
Due from fed res bks, net	35,065	34,778
All other resources	2,483	3,071
Total resources	650,946	650,864
Liabilities:		
Capital paid in	55,710	55,709
United States deposits	23,339	28,686
Reserve deposits, net	556,462	552,386
Federal res notes, net	13,886	12,627
Fed res bank notes in circulation	1,030	1,031
All other liabilities	519	425
Total liabilities	650,946	650,864
Gold res against net liabilities (A)	72.8%	72.9%
Cash res against net liabilities (A)	74.1%	74.1%
Cash res against net dep, after setting aside 40% gold res against aggre net lia on fed res	75.0%	74.9%
(A) Less items in transit between fed res banks, viz	$35,065	$34,778

PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR HIGH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preliminary returns from nearly all operating beet sugar factories in the United States, made by the Department of Agriculture, indicate a production of 918,300 tons of sugar during the current season. The harvested area is estimated at 680,000 acres and the beets used and to be used for sugar 6,671,000 tons. This is the largest acreage and tonnage of beets ever harvested in the United States and the sugar production exceeds the highest preceding crop, that of 1915, by more than 44,600 tons. During the past five years the United States consumed about 4,000,000 tons of sugar annually.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna	10	10⅜
Butte Detroit	99c	1
Boston Montana	80c	84c
Butte C.	20½	20¾
Carwen Steel	14¾	15
Cosden Gas	13½	14
Cosden & Co.	17	17¼
First National	4½	5
Goldfield Con.	55	57
Grant M.	8	9
Howe Sound	5⅞	6⅛
Maxim	6	6⅛
Midvale	69¼	69¾
Mother Lode	37½	38
Nipissing	8⅞	9⅛
Oklahoma Pro.	10⅝	10⅝
Steel Alloys	3	3⅛
Submarine Boat	41	42
U. S. Steamship	7⅝	7¾
United Alloys	49	49½
New York Cent Rts.	1⅛	1⅞
Kathodion	8	9½
Victoria Oil	1¾	1⅞
White Oak	4	5
Zinc Concent	4	4¼
Cerro	43	44
Federal Oil	3⅞	4
Wyoming Petroleum	2½	2⅝
Chevrolet	173	178
U. W. Oil	1⅛	1¼
Butler	3	4
Caledonia	47	50
Dundee	2½	2⅝
Emma Con	2¼	2½
Emma Cop.	2¼	2½
Hupp Motors	64	68
Needles	1⅝	1¾
Jerome Verde	2½	2⅝
Magma	54	54½
McKinley	60	63
Mojave	3¼	3⅞
United Motors	61½	61⅝
Omar	65	70
Peerless	23	25
Rex	69	71
Sapulpa	9¼	9⅝
Monster	1⅛	1¼
Calumet-Jerome	2¼	2⅜

S. A. L. CERTIFICATE LISTINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stock Exchange governors approved listings of Seaboard Air Line preferred stock trust certificates, $23,894,100, and Seaboard Air Line common stock trust certificates, $38,919,400.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation have been issued to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

C. J. Gorman's Amusement Enterprise, Inc., Boston; Charles J. Gorman, Mary R. Gorman, Gertrude A. O'Leary; $90,000.
The Silvertown Cycle Manufacturing Company, Worcester—Charles A. Persons, Albert R. O'Bonnell, Orville A. Jones; $500,000.
International Novelty Company, Boston—Margaret J. Stout, Elihu G. Loomis, Hubert W. Loomis; $12,000.
Allen-Foster-Bridge Company, Lynn — Frederick Allen, William J. Bridge, Charles H. Foster, Lewis Rosenberg, Samuel Rosenberg; shoes; $75,000.
Brown Holland Corporation, Boston—Fred I. Brown, Richard M. Davis, Henry R. Case Jr., Clarence L. Newton; office equipment; $20,000.
General Manufacturing and New System Advertising Company, Boston—Alphonse Fernandez, Antonio Losada; $250,000.
Elmstrom Leather Company, Boston—Robert M. Elmstrom, Elmor L. Elmstrom, Hulda E. Johnson; $25,000.
Miller Goldman Company, Boston—Samuel Goldman, Julius Miller, James I. Holsberg, Morris Muller; ladies' garments; $15,000.
Nantucket Amusement Company, Boston—Albert A. Golden, Edgar H. Emerson, David Stone; $50,000.
New England Drawn Steel Company, Mansfield—William B. McSkinnon, Willam F. McCarthy and others; $210,000.
Boston Players Company, Boston—Allan Robinson, Ernest M. Hodgdon, Julia W. Troy; $50,000.
Berkshire Realty Trust, Inc., Springfield—Archer W. Davidson, Ernest W. Carman, Thomas K. McAllister; $50,000.
Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, Inc., Boston—James J. Ryan, John M. Ryan, Charles S. Bulkley, Norman J. MacGaffin, Albert A. Richards; $5,000,000.
Bancroft Garage, Inc., Worcester—John F. Harkins, James E. Delaney, Michael F. McCarthy, Edward W. Jenkins; $25,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Cargo of 150,000 bushels Argentine wheat will arrive this week at Galveston, Tex.

Colorado's agricultural output for 1916 is valued at $80,195,910. Beet sugar crop is worth $16,605,000, gain of $6,267,400 over last year.

Stockholders of Alaska Steamship Company will vote Nov. 16 on proposal to increase capitalization from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 for purpose of stock dividend.

Moore & Scott Iron Works, Oakland, Cal., has taken contracts for seven 9400-ton freighters for Norwegian firms. Contracts for the steel were placed in the East.

Bank clearings at London for year to date have increased 11¾ per cent over corresponding period of 1915. Last year, in the same stretch of time, there was a decrease of 8½ per cent from 1914.

French government has changed ruling which prohibits taking gold out of country, to permit travelers passing through to declare the gold they bring in and receive a paper entitling them to take out same amount.

Steel Corporation is booking orders for rolled products 33 1-3 per cent in excess of full mill capacity. Enormous purchasing of steel for railroad equipment is the main factor, but large export contracts also are understood to have been quietly placed.

Journal of Commerce, New York, figures exports of war supplies from the United States for nine months ended Sept. 30 as $997,970,000, or over 25 per cent of total exports and for 21 months since movement began in January, 1915, at $1,617,845,000, or about 22 per cent of total exports.

Railroad buying is becoming heavier each month. Last week orders were placed for 12,000 cars. This will prove severe tax on steel mills, already loaded with orders. New York Central led with order for 4000 box cars. Cars for carrying automobiles are in great demand. Burlington has ordered 1000.

Japan has entered into arrangement with Brazil for railroad building and colonization. Plans have been completed for Japanese-Brazilian line of steamships to begin business in February, each steamship being expected to bring to Brazil 900 Japanese settlers, who are to engage in agriculture.

Receipts of French government in October were $17,000,000 in excess of October, 1915, making gain for 10 months $80,000,000. Customs duties in October were $15,400,000 above average for normal years. Indirect taxes were $200,000 below normal and $1,200,000 more than last year.

American bankers are discussing a plan whereby further credits will be extended Great Britain through sale in United States of 30 to 90-day British exchequer notes secured by gold. Notes are expected to contain privilege of renewal four or five times, thus making a practical endless chain of credits, size of which will depend upon gold securing the notes and response made by banking institutions throughout the country.

RUSSIA BUYS LOCOMOTIVES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Russian Government, it is understood, has finally distributed orders for 100 of the 1000 locomotives for which it has been inquiring for several months. Of these engines, 40 will be built by American Locomotive Company, 40 by Baldwin Locomotive Works, and 20 by Canadian Locomotive Company.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN BANK LIQUIDATION PROGRESS

Collecting and Dealing With Assets of Institutions in England and Paying Off British, Allied and Neutral Creditors Being Brought to Successful Conclusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the House of Commons recently, in reply to a question as to what remained to be done in the winding up of the Deutsche, Dresdner and Disconto-Gesellschaft banks respectively, and in particular what was the amount of the outstanding liabilities of each bank to creditors other than enemy alien creditors; and whether there was any reason for carrying on the business of these banks after such outstanding liabilities had been paid or provided for, Mr. McKenna stated, that very shortly after the commencement of the war the carryinig on of banking business by enemy subjects in Great Britain was prohibited under the aliens restriction order, and enemy banks were in consequence closed, so far as banking business was concerned. Additional steps were, however, taken with respect to the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank, the Disconto-Gesellschaft and two Austrian banks (the Laender Bank and the Anglo-Austrian Bank) with a view to collecting and dealing with their assets and paying off British, allied and neutral creditors.

The realization of assets for the purpose of the discharge of liabilities has been regularly proceeded with and has been practically completed. British, allied and neutral creditors have been paid off and arrangements have been made for the immediate payment, in the case of the Deutsche Bank, to the Bank of England of a sum of £375,000, representing the approximate surplus assets of the bank, together with the transfer of securities which are at the absolute disposal of the bank itself. Apart from its customers, this deposit is subject to an undertaking on the part of the treasury to provide for any liability which may subsequently be decided or matured.

Arrangements have been made for disposal of the various securities and balances by the bank, the effect of which will be, as regards British, allied and neutral customers, to break the connection of the bank with those customers, and as regards enemy customers to vest their property in the custodian. The first step in this operation has been taken by instructions being given to the banks as to the disposal of those securities and by a vesting order in general terms as to securities which are to be vested in the custodian. The securities have to be sorted out into various classes, as for example (1) securities which are at the absolute disposal of the bank, and which go to the Bank of England. (2) Customers' securities. (a) securities, the absolute property of an enemy free of the bank's lien. These go to the custodian. (b) securities the absolute property of British, allied or neutral customers free of lien. These are returned to the customers.

The realization of assets and discharge of liabilities has been completed in the case of the Deutsche Bank, and in the case of the Dresdner Bank and the Disconto-Gesellschaft has been so far completed that practically all the creditors have been paid, with the exception of the Bank of England. When it is realized that in the case of these three banks debts have been collected and assets realized in all parts of the world, and that the sum paid to British, allied and neutral creditors amounts, approximately, to £20,000,000, it must be seen that no time has been wasted in dealing with these banks.

The disposal of the securities still remains to be completed, and must inevitably take time. The approximate value of the securities held by the three banks is about £20,000,000, consisting of every sort of security. It is impossible, of course, to deal with these securities without the general managers of the bank, a considerable staff, and the possession of the bank's premises in which the securities are kept under Sir William Plender's control. The matter is being proceeded with with all possible dispatch.

In reply to a question as to whether Sir William Plender was solely responsible for the manner and means by which the assets of the German banks in London were disposed of, Mr. McKenna said any transactions of the German banks in London under the license are subject to the supervision and control of Sir William Plender, who is appointed for the purpose by the treasury. Sir William Plender has been in constant consultation with the officials of the treasury. The task has been a very heavy one, and any one acquainted with its details would realize how much the country owes to Sir William Plender for his work in this connection.

BUSINESS IN THE WEST IS STILL HEAVY

CHICAGO, Ill.—There has been no lapse in the steady progress toward a larger volume, which has characterized western business for so long. New war orders now entering the West are mainly for the raw material, such as steel and copper, and for other supplies not distinctively of a military character.

There is a scramble for pig iron on the part of interests using this material in various productions. It was a long time after the war activities began before this crude material found a strong market, but it has been noticeable during the past few weeks that the demand which developed served to clear up everything in sight and a number of furnace men now refuse to make prices. Western iron and steel interests are still optimistic concerning the future.

A slightly firmer tendency has been shown in the Western money market recently and brokers' supplies of commercial paper are beginning to accumulate, but this is not the cause of any increased demand for money. The reason for this is that most of the larger Western banks are entirely out of the market. Just what caused them to drop out so suddenly is not known, but it is believed to be because of their large participation in the latest foreign loan.

In the dry goods and mercantile trade the volume of business transacted has outclassed anything in history. Collections are easy.

OCTOBER REFINED COPPER OUTPUT

Improvement took place at copper refineries of the United States during October, although it did not carry as far as had been expected. It is estimated that total copper yield was between 170,000,000 and 175,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 10,000,000 pounds over the estimated yield for the month of September.

Last May was the banner month for refineries with an estimated production of from 180,000,000 to 190,000,000 pounds. By July it had dropped to 150,000,000 pounds, with slow recovery from that level.

MORE ORDERS FOR CARS ARE PLACED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Illinois Central road has ordered 1000 gondola cars from Haskell & Barker and 1000 from the Pullman Company. Haskell & Barker have also taken orders for 1000 stock cars for the Santa Fe and 450 refrigerator cars for Morris & Co. Pressed Steel has orders from Santa Fe for 500 tank cars and 350 ore cars for Northern Pacific. Over 50,000 cars have been ordered since Oct. 1.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES BIG EARNINGS

Prospects for a dividend on Atlantic, Gulf's $14,963,000 common before the end of this year are fairly bright.

It is a rather small matter relatively, whether Atlantic, Gulf directors decide to pay a dividend in November or wait until February. The company is earning a good balance for its common stock and a partial division with shareholders some time next year is considered inevitable.

A student of the Atlantic, Gulf situation figures that by the close of this year the company will have put back values into property out of earnings sufficient to have covered the $14,979,000 preferred with assets up to $100 per share. This is based on steamship tonnage at practically normal figures.

This same authority also believes that during the first half of 1916 Atlantic, Gulf will have created earnings for its common of very close to $50 a share. This will be largely retained and reinvested in property. It is not fair to assume from this, however, that the $50 a share will represent that amount placed behind the common. If the $50 is invested in tonnage at going figures it would not represent more than $30 a share for the common based on normal steamship quotations. This point must be remembered in measuring the accession of property values for the common stock.

By December 31 Atlantic, Gulf will have in operation 40,000 tons of new steamers. These are expected to earn a minimum of $200,000 net a month. Their accession is what creates confidence in $50 a share earned for the common during the first half of 1917.

GULF STATES STEEL EARNINGS INCREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gulf States Steel Company's October results broke all records as to earnings and shipments. Net operating income was $364,471, an increase of $108,293 over September, 1916, and $260,816 over October, 1915. After allowing for depreciation, taxes and reserves, October net income was $335,215, or more than $106,000 more than September. For 10 months to Nov. 1 net income from operations was $1,945,000, compared with $451,000 for the similar period in 1915. Current earnings are at rate of about 73 per cent on the common stock.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

Monday—	1916	1915
Exchange	$31,478,978	$20,039,348
Balances	6,001,205	1,414,936

Local United States subtreasury credit balance at Boston Clearing House today $35,945.

COTTON CLOTH PRODUCTION COSTS HIGH

New Record Prices for Raw Materials in Chief New England Manufacturing Centers in Addition to Wage Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Production costs in the manufacture of cotton goods are still rising. The past week mills in this city and Fall River had to pay new high prices for the raw material, and Fall River manufacturers were forced to grant a 10 per cent increase in wages. The upward movement in all departments of the business is much in evidence.

Fall River manufacturers are now paying 20½@21c for ordinary print cloth cotton, in middling grade and inch and a sixteenth staple. Extra staples used by the fine goods mills in this city are up half to three-quarters of a cent. The best grade of Sakellaridis Egyptian cotton used in this city is worth 51c, and fancy Sea Island is worth 49c. The manufacturers here find that southern shippers are very independent about selling, even at these prices.

As to labor costs, the new wage increase will be a new high record for the mills, and will mean a total advance this year alone of 25 per cent. The last change previous to this year, which took place in 1912, was an advance of 10 per cent. The reason for the increases this year is found in the very large profits of the mills and the steadily increasing cost of necessities. Even in addition to the very high production costs now prevailing, there is a wide margin of profit for the mills, the market taking goods in heavy volume, notwithstanding the great rise in prices.

In connection with their offer of 10 per cent, the Fall River manufacturers have made a novel proposition to the operatives. They make the offer on the condition that neither one side nor the other seeks to change the wage scale, after this increase has been granted, for six months, at the end of which time the manufacturers will meet the representatives of the workers in conference and talk over business conditions. The implication is that the mill men consider the present advance only temporary, and they intend to withdraw it as soon as the present unusual prosperity ends. The operatives will meet next Wednesday night to decide whether they will accept or reject the plan.

The defeat of the Republican party in the presidential election last week was a blow to the mill interests in this city and Fall River. The manufacturers joined with the rank and file of the workers the night before the election in a bigger and more spectacular torchlight parade than this city has ever seen. The big issue in the election, from the standpoint of the cotton mill men, was the protective tariff. The mill men declare that it will go hard with the cotton industry of New England after the war unless the tariff wall is raised again to where it was before the Democrats came into power.

The election slowed up business considerably last week, but did not affect prices. The volume of print cloth sales in the Fall River market was the lowest in many weeks, being estimated at considerably less than one half the mills' production, and the orders which were taken not running more than six or eight weeks ahead in most instances. Manufacturers here said that buyers of fine and fancy cotton fabrics showed only a very moderate interest. But there was no easing of values, and here and there new advances were recorded.

The first of the fine goods mills in this city to hold its annual stockholders' meeting made a very good report of earnings last week. It was the Page, and it showed 19 per cent profits. The Charlton, a very successful fine goods mill of Fall River, showed earnings of 27 per cent. This is about the basis on which most of the mills in this city are running. One of the questions which are interesting investors is whether the mill managements will be as free in distributing their excess earnings in the form of extra dividends now that Mr. Wilson is reelected as they would have been if Mr. Hughes had been elected.

TRAFFIC OF NEW YORK TRACTIONS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In October Interborough Rapid Transit carried 68,580,310 passengers, compared with 58,515,191 in October, 1915, an increase of 10,065,119. The subways carried 36,169,161, an increase of 4,289,161; the elevated 32,411,149, an increase of 5,775,958. Total gross passenger revenue of the system was $3,427,595, a gain of $505,078 over last year.

On the New York Railways, operating surface lines, passengers carried in October were 15,417,844, a decrease of 9,064,944. Gross passenger revenue was $753,662, a decrease of $439,356. In September New York Railways carried 11,010,300 passengers, a decrease of 12,525,015. Gross passenger revenue totaled $538,249, a decrease of $603,065.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK—Demand sterling 4.75 11-16, cables 4.76 7-16, 60-day bills 4.71¾ and 90-days 4.69½, franc cables 5.83½, checks 5.84⅛, Reichsmarks cables 69 13-16, checks 69¾, lire cables 6.65, checks 6.66.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George B. Churchill, who will sit in the Senate of the Legislature of Massachusetts, at its next session, as representative of the Franklin and Hampshire District, is professor of English literature in Amherst College, an institution that now and again sends one of its active workers into public life for a season, conspicuously when Julius H. Seelye sat in Congress at the same time that he was president of the institution. Professor Churchill is a native of Worcester, an Amherst alumnus, and a man whose postgraduate work was done in Philadelphia and in Germany. On entering the teaching profession he specialized in English literature and in forensics. Called to Amherst in 1898, as an associate professor, he was made full professor in 1905; and as such has built up a department that attracts students and also enlists gifted graduates of other institutions as associate members of the teaching staff. Professor Churchill has shown interest in public questions for many years, and has been a factor in the political education of the region of Massachusetts which he will now officially represent.

George F. Edmunds, now living in retirement in Pasadena, Cal., was the author of the law enacted by Congress, in 1887, which now carefully defines the respective functions of the Federal and State Governments when controversy arises over the count of popular votes for electors in the presidential elections. At the time Mr. Edmunds was a senator from Vermont, and generally considered as one of the ablest men in national politics and in Congress. He had been a member of the famous electoral commission created to settle the dispute over the election of 1876, in which Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden were rivals. He saw the defects of the law as it stood, and set to work to improve it. In any action now taken, arising from any controversy between party managers as to the outcome of the recent election, the way will have been blazed for sensible and secure action by this jurist. From 1861 to 1899 he sat in the United States Senate, a term not often given to Northern lawmakers. On all issues involving the judiciary and kindred subjects he was an undisputed authority. It was he who initiated and carried through the Edmunds act prohibiting polygamy. In the Republican national conventions of 1880 and 1884 he received votes for the presidency from delegates representing the anti-machine and liberal points of view. In the fight against the monetary views of Mr. Bryan, in the campaign when the Nebraskan first ran for the presidency, Mr. Edmunds was a stout champion of the gold standard.

Mr. Bonar Law is Secretary of State for the Colonies in the British coalition government. Of him, as of one or two other statesmen, it may be said that his prestige in the political world has improved and his authority has greatly increased as the result of his efforts in handling the present difficult situation. The Right Hon. Andrew Bonar Law came originally from New Brunswick. After achieving importance in the industrial world, as an iron merchant in Glasgow, he entered Parliament, in 1900, as Unionist member for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow, and represented that constituency till 1906, when he lost his seat in "the Liberal landslide." From 1906 to 1910 he represented the Dulwich division of Camberwell. In 1910 he contested North West Manchester, but failed. The Bootle division of Lancashire, however, sent him back to the Commons. Of Mr. Law it is said that he established his position by a single speech, and he was made Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade only two years after entering Parliament. In 1911, to the astonishment of many, he succeeded to the leadership of the Unionist Party, when Mr. Balfour retired from that position. Politically he was a "dark horse," and his choice was due to the acute difference between the Unionist groups supporting the two obvious claimants to the post, Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long. As leader of the party, in an exceedingly difficult position, he certainly made mistakes, but no Unionist statesman, particularly since the war broke out, has strengthened his hold on his followers more than he. He is one of the most lucid advocates of tariff reform. His attacks on Mr. Asquith are famous, but no one has more loyally supported the Prime Minister in the present struggle than the Secretary for the Colonies.

Edwin Stevens Lines, bishop of Newark in the Protestant Episcopal Church, who is to be chairman of the social service commission of that church, appointed at its recent general convention, is a native of Connecticut, who was educated at Yale and has a record of aggressive service in the churches in West Haven and New Haven over which he had supervision as rector. He became a bishop in 1903. The commission which he heads is committed to a program of social justice, and is well organized in many of the dioceses.

Meyer London, the Socialist Congressman reelected from the Twelfth New York District, may hold a strategic place in the Sixty-fifth Congress, owing to the evenness of the division of partisan strength held by the major parties. He is a native of Russia, who came to the United States in 1891, when he was 20 years old, and in time came to have influence with his fellow Russian Jews resident on the East Side of the Borough of Manhattan. Active as a Socialist and organized labor propagandist, he showed that he had gifts both as a thinker and as a speaker. His record in the House, like that of Victor Berger of Milwaukee, who was the first Socialist ever elected to the national Legislature, has not been so militant as it was predicted that it would be. He is willing to take half a loaf when he cannot get a whole one. During his term of office Mr. London has conscientiously spent part of each week in Washington, and part in New York with his constituents, accounting to the latter for his votes, and explaining to them the course of legislation in the making of which he has shared. So it is doubtful whether there is another set of constituents in the country so well informed as his on the doings of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

E. Payson Matthews, who henceforth is to play an important part in developing the Canadian nickel mining and refining industry, is a native of Montreal, who was graduated at McGill University, specializing in metallurgy and mining engineering. Free to practice his calling, he sought employment in the United States and, for a time, held responsible positions in connection with Colorado mines. In 1897 he joined the technical staff of the Guggenheims, and served their interests in the United States, Mexico and Chile. In 1902 he, as an expert, entered into relations with the Anaconda Mining Company, which have continued. He not only is interested in the technical problems of his craft, but he also is a promoter of "welfare" work among the employees wherever he is in charge of plants. In the mining town of Anaconda he has been a civic factor of major importance. Returning to Canada now, after a brilliant record of achievement across the border, he will assume responsibility for a large share of the prosperity of a national industry that has come to have strategic importance since the beginning of the war in Europe.

SCHOOL CENTER ACTIVITIES FOR THE COMING WEEK

Events among the school centers for the following week include the following:

Charlestown School Center—Nov. 14, meeting of club leaders in library of the school to discuss plans for the year. Nov. 15, masquerade by the Eva W. White Club under the leadership of Miss Minette M. Zuver; Lawrence Magee's Orchestra Club will meet in the hall. Nov. 16, afternoon, Mothers' Club meeting; home talent day. Nov. 17, exhibition of making over hats under the leadership of Miss Frances Holden and her millinery group; Debating Club organized under leadership of Philip O'Connell. Nov. 18, basketball in the gymnasium; third of the series of motion pictures on "America in History"; dramatization of Mary Johnston's novel, "To Have and to Hold."

East Boston School Center—Nov. 15, the business men of East Boston will be addressed by John H. Fahey, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, on "Organization." Nov. 18, the lecture and entertainment will consist of motion pictures of "When Broadway Was a Trail."

North End School Center—Nov. 17, the citizenship course and other activities for the Polish people will begin with a concert in the assembly hall; addresses will be delivered by John Romaskievitez and R. F. Welsant who is to have charge of this work. The Eliot School Graduates Club is planning to celebrate its eleventh anniversary next month; former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald who is himself a graduate of the school is expected to deliver the address of the occasion.

Roxbury School Center—Nov. 14, Mrs. George W. Pfeiffer opens her class in parliamentary law; the course is intended for both men and women. Nov. 15, Miss Annie L. Bennett of the High School of Practical Arts will talk to the Palmer Girls' Club on "Some of the Problems of Dress." Nov. 16, afternoon, Dr. Merrill E. Champion will talk to the Mothers Club. Nov. 17, stage performance by St. Joseph's Dramatic Club.

Sherwin School Center—The Mothers' Club is developing interest among its members through its policy of specializing on home talent programs. Members are asked to volunteer for story-telling, singing, recitations and the like, and are responding with enthusiasm.

South Boston School Center—Nov. 15, a public reception to Mayor James M. Curley at 8 p. m. in the school auditorium. The Mayor will speak on "Citizenship." There will be music by the School Center Orchestra.

REVIEW OF RUSSIAN TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The review of Russian troops at the Mailly camp recently, by the Russian General Gilinsky and Prince Peter of Montenegro, presented some features peculiar to Russia. The troops were under the command of General Marouchvsky who, together with the French general in command of the camp, received General Gilinsky and Prince Peter. The troops marched past in companies, in double ranks, to the music of a military band, the colonels and other officers, with the flag bearers, marching at their sides. The bearing of the troops was so excellent that General Gilinsky gave permission for one battalion to parade with fixed bayonets, which is equivalent to an honorable mention. At the close of the review the troops returned to their quarters and the Russian popes in long blue robes, wearing the cross of Saint George on long ribands, rode away on their white horses.

NEGRO SCHOOL EXHIBITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Voorhees School of Denmark, S. C., an endowed rural school for the normal and industrial training of Negro youth, has sent to the Negro State Fair in Columbia a series of exhibits illustrating the possibilities of the rural Negro. The school was founded in 1897 by Elizabeth E. Wright. Among its trustees are: George W. Kelley, Rockland, Mass.; Olivia E. P. Stokes, New York City, and Emily Howland, Sherwood, N. Y.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Stage and the Public

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—For a few years following the development of motion picture projection upon the screen in its perfected and entertaining form the "movies" wrought havoc upon the spoken drama and the "legitimate" stage. Hundreds of such organizations throughout the country, through lack of patronage, found themselves forced to surrender to the competition and were literally "backed off the boards" by the "movie." There was a reason. It was this: The drama had become so thoroughly saturated with commercialism that the country was overrun with cheap, claptrap, half-baked productions and at good, stiff prices, and palmed it off as A-1 entertainment "just from Broadway." The result was that when the opportunity came whereby the public could, for a dime, enjoy the best of the world's talent in the form of the silent drama it welcomed it with open arms and open purse, to the end that the "movies" became the rage and the one-night road show flim-flammers went to the wall. So the motion picture, still thriving and still serving a wonderfully good purpose, has performed a great public service in that it has forced a readjustment of things dramatic. That readjustment is about complete, and while the second-rate, catch-penny producer has been hard hit—just as he deserved to be—the talent of the country and the stage genius and the honest, legitimate theatrical business has suffered no loss, but really has been benefited.

High Prices Impartial

CHICAGO POST—Coincident announcement of a 10 per cent advance in the price of diamonds and a jump in the price of macaroni testify to the quite impartial operation of the influences now driving all costs skyward. Diamonds may go as high as they please and no one will be the worse; but when macaroni jumps, along with bread, milk, butter and other like necessaries, it is hitting the people in a very sensitive spot. Macaroni, of course, shares with bread in the effect of the ascent of flour, and, like bread, it is an article of almost daily consumption in many thousands of humble homes. Spaghetti long since ceased to be a dish peculiar to the Italian element in our population.

The Food Situation

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—There are persistent reports that food manipulators are taking advantage of the market. The department of justice has thus far discovered nothing, and prices continue to advance. The war exports of food, and the artificial stimulus which war prosperity has injected into some lines of business had an alarming effect on the American public. The consumers are finally awakening to the seriousness of the situation. Some see in the war prices an enforced lesson of individual economy, but the public cannot be expected to get much satisfaction out of references to record exports when the money to buy food at increased prices is hard to find.

All the Farmers Interested

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—All Nebraska is waking up to the advantages of the Rural Credit Act, and the State University is taking an active part. Information regarding the new Farm Loan Act and instructions as to how to form a national farm loan association to take advantage of low rates of interest made possible by the rural credits act may be had free upon application to the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The Extension Service has also begun to furnish speakers to give talks on the new act and will be glad to continue to send workers to talk at farmers' gatherings whenever they are desired. There was perhaps never any act of Congress that has commanded such universal attention as the Rural Credit Act. The people see in it the possibility of a great "back to the land" movement and the creation of a vast amount of wealth on the farms. In the long list of reform acts passed by the last Congress, there is none that is attracting the interest on the farms that the Rural Credits Act has incited.

SPANISH LITERATURE CHAIR INAUGURATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The inauguration of the Cervantes Chair of Spanish Literature at King's College, London, recently attracted a large gathering. The first lecture was delivered by the Cervantes professor, Mr. J. Fitz-Maurice-Kelly, the Spanish Ambassador, Senor Don Alfonso Merry del Val presiding.

His Excellency, who described the inauguration of a Chair of Spanish Literature as a not unimportant incident in the forward march of civilization, said it was also a step toward the closer friendship and the better understanding between Great Britain and Spain. The peoples of the Spanish race represented 22 different states, and it was most important for the future progress of the world that they should go hand in hand in its future development. There was no better way of making friendship closer between two peoples than to promote a real acquaintance, and the best way to achieve that end was to encourage the study of national literature and history. The Chilean Minister was among those who had helped the foundation. He had not only been a member of the executive committee, but had contributed remarkably to the subscription. The business bodies of London had contributed £326, and the total now almost reached the £15,000 which Lord Cowdray had promised to supplement with a further £5000. That would suffice to make the foundation a permanent one. Referring to the practical side of the Chair, His Excellency said, commercial Spanish classes were to form part of the program, and commercial certificates would be issued for the young commercial engineers and clerks who traveled between Great Britain and Spain, carrying trade each way, and so drawing closer bonds of friendship. Handsome contributions had been received from Spanish commercial centers, showing Spain's appreciation of the practical side of the institution.

Professor FitzMaurice-Kelly in his lecture mentioned that in South America there was a Spanish population of 70,000,000, and in Spain itself a population of nearly 20,000,000. British capital invested in South America amounted to £600,000,000. In self-interest Great Britain could not afford to be cut off commercially and industrially from so large a portion of mankind.

The votes of thanks to chairman and lecturer were moved by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, former British Ambassador in Madrid and, seconded by Dr. Burrows.

COMPANY VERSUS STATE MANAGED INDIAN RAILWAYS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Pursuing its investigation into the results of state versus company management of railways in India, the Statesman remarks: In any business concern the proprietor in gauging the results of his operations considers among other factors the percentage return on his invested capital, and the ratio of working costs to the earnings. If these tests could be applied to the various railways in India the results should be of some assistance in arriving at a decision as to which are the most profitable concerns to the country.

Taking the latest figures available from the Government administration report for the financial year 1914-15 the percentage of net earnings to total capital outlay on the broad gauge railways was as follows: East Indian 8.89, B. B. and C. I. 6.60, Nizam's 6.07, Madras and S. M. 5.93, Bengal-Nagpur 5.07, G. I. P. 4.71, O. and R. 4.32, North-Western 3.78, Eastern Bengal 2.80.

In explanation of the above it may be pointed out that the first six mentioned are managed by companies and that the last three are state-managed.

If we apply the second test, continues the Statesman, equally remarkable results appear. The ratio of the cost of working to the gross earnings of the same railways for the same period is found to be: East Indian 39.42 per cent, Nizam's 49.09 per cent, Bengal-Nagpur 50.43 per cent, Bombay-Baroda and C. I. 51.58 per cent, Madras and South Mahratta 53.01 per cent, Oudh and Rohilcund 56.05 per cent, North-Western 61.38 per cent, Eastern Bengal 66.08 per cent.

It can scarcely be a mere coincidence, continues the Statesman, drily, that the result of both these tests should be to exhibit the company-managed railways at the head of the list, while the three greater state-worked railways are amongst the "also ran."

It is true that the non-official railways have a great advantage in having coalfields conveniently adjacent to their line of route, but the Statesman attributes this to the fact that "they were originally planned by experienced railway men, well acquainted with the commercial requirements, whose principal object was to provide transportation where it was needed, and in the cheapest form. It is not, perhaps, a legitimate inference that this combination of business instinct and expert knowledge is not to be found among railwaymen trained up in the methods of state railway management, but the facts seem to show that company management tends to produce a transportation agency more in touch with the commercial needs of the country than can be looked for under state management.

GIFTS TO GLASGOW UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the Glasgow University Court, it was announced that Lord Rosebery had presented to the library two books, publications of the Roxburghe Club, one being the "Royal Commission on the Losses and Services of American Loyalists, 1785-1786," and the other "Notes Which Passed at Meetings of the Privy Council Between Charles II and the Earl of Clarendon, 1660-1667." The former was presented to Lord Rosebery by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid for disposal as he thought fit. It was also announced that a generous donor had offered funds for the establishment in the university of a lectureship in Russian, which would suffice to provide an adequate stipend for five or six years. The Senate had expressed their approval of the establishment of a lectureship in the subject. The court accordingly agreed to accept the offer, and presented their thanks to the donor for his opportune benefaction.

RESEARCH WORK IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—An important new departure in connection with the dyestuff industry is announced by the faculty of technology in the University of Manchester. Prof. A. G. Green, F.R.S., who, as stated in The Christian Science Monitor at the time, recently resigned his post at the University of Leeds, has been invited to take charge of a new department for advanced study and research in the subject of coal tar chemistry in the School of Technology. The new department will be open only to post-graduate students, or to those of equivalent attainments. Professor Green will be assisted by Mr. F. M. Rowe, M.Sc., and Dr. G. Grant Hepburn. The staff will also have the help and advice of Dr. Edmund Knecht, the professor of chemical technology, who is well known as an expert in dyeing chemistry.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

A benefit performance of Cyrano de Bergerac" will be given for Robert Gould Shaw House on Thursday evening, Nov. 16, in Jordan Hall, by Edward Vroom and the Boston Players. The cast of 30 will include, besides Mr. Vroom, Miss Emily Hale, Mrs. T. H. Cabot, Miss Phyllis Robbins, Frederick A. Wilmot, Harold F. Kellogg, Roger N. Burnham and Benjamin Hill. Only seats sold by Miss Alice Fay, 287 Beacon Street, will benefit Shaw House.

Yesterday afternoon the Students Club of Denison House and their friends were given a talk by Mrs. Glendower Evans on "War Against War." On Thursday evening the program of entertainment for the neighborhood party will be furnished by Henry Williams.

The Young Peoples Association of South Bay Union will hold their first meeting of the season Tuesday evening. The Kindergarten Mothers' Club will meet Wednesday afternoon under the leadership of the new kindergarten teacher, Miss Harriet Angell. The settlement library, which is to be in charge of the older club girls this year, opens Wednesday. Friday evening the Boys' City has its first mass meeting. The younger boys are this year meeting afternoons in an organization called Every Boy's Club; they meet in groups on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and in mass meeting on Friday.

Ruggles Street Neighborhood House opens two cooking classes this week under the direction of four Simmons College students.

At a dinner given by the board of directors of the Frances E. Willard settlement at the Vendome last week plans were made for a short term campaign to raise $150,000. Part of this money will be used for building an open air gymnasium on the present playground, the lower floor to be glassed in so that in summer it may still be used as a playground. The second and third floors will be for the older boys, and a roof garden will be provided for the mothers. The campaign is to have the backing of 100 representative Boston citizens.

Elis Memorial will give a neighborhood reception to two members of the Boston School Comittee on Friday night at 12 Carver Street.

Tomorrow and Wednesday Roy Cushman and Francis McLaughlin of Norfolk House Center will attend the state meeting of the Boys Federated Clubs in Salem. An evening Mothers Club has been organized at the settlement and an elocution class for little girls. Richard Conant, secretary of the State Child Labor Committee addressed the Men's Club at their last meeting.

The Young Men's Club of Social Service House hold their first party Friday night.

Hale House will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary tonight with a meeting at Parker Memorial attended by representatives from the board of directors, paid and associate workers, seniors, alumni and contributors. The speakers will be Miss Lucy Wheelock, George W. Lee, Edward O. Proctor, Samuel Silverman and Isaac Gordon.

South End Music School is already making preparations for a series of musical and social events during the winter holiday season. The school has a splendid enrollment this year, and every department is working full time.

ASSOCIATION IS CARRYING WORK INTO CHURCHES

Broadening out from the public schools to which heretofore the work of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations has been confined, the organization is now forming parents' departments and mothers' associations in young men's Christian associations and churches. This is a result of the rapid development of the work under the leadership of Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president. In the past year councilors have been appointed for various districts of the State and they are endeavoring to form new and larger organizations.

In addition to the State convention, various district conferences are to be held during the year. Until Nov. 18, meetings will be held in Barner, Miss Helen Hildreth of the Worcester Girls' Trade School, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, State president, and Mrs. E. M. Barney, vice-president, speaking.

In Orange and Greenfield Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Barney will hold afternoon and evening meetings, speaking on "New Things for the Parent-Teacher Association To Do," "The Resourceful Mother and Child," "Construction Following Destruction," "Misunderstood Children." On Sunday, Nov. 12, they spoke in four of the churches of North Adams, having for their subjects: "A String of Beads," "The Wonderful Kingdom," "The Torch Bearers," "How Shall I Teach My Child To Pray?" Today they will speak at the State Normal School on "The Message of Today to Philanthropists and Educators" and on "Preparedness," and in the evening at a mass meeting on "Opportunities of Today for Home and School."

They will also speak in Lanesboro, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Woronoco on the subjects: "Development of Character," "The Art of Story Telling," "The Training of Little Children," etc.

ANOTHER TERM PREFERRED

DALLAS, Tex.—Resolutions to "educate the people of the United States, especially the Confederate veterans," in the use of the term, "war between the states," in preference to "civil war" were adopted by the general convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy here Saturday.

DALLAS SHOWS LARGE POPULATION GAIN

DALLAS, Tex.—Dallas has outstripped all other Texas cities for gains in population since 1910 and has taken first rank with a total of 124,527 inhabitants, according to figures obtained from the census bureau of the United States Department of Commerce, says the News.

San Antonio is second, with a population of 123,831. The population of Dallas is confined to an area of 17 and three-tenths square miles within the city limits, against an area of 36 square miles for San Antonio. The figures for Dallas do not include the population of five large suburbs, one of which is Highland Park. The statistics were based on July 1, 1916.

Houston is credited with a population of 112,303, Fort Worth 104,562, and Waco 33,385.

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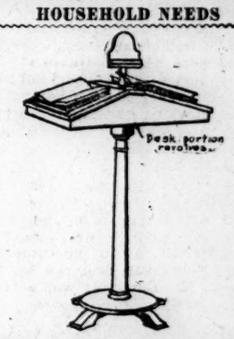

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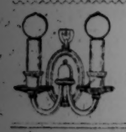

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Mr. Royal Tiger Tells How Animals Chose Their Dress From Nature's Designs

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

As we were saying, the bees and our Mr. Grasshop, being now, with Dingo, the Australian wild dog, in the Malay Peninsula, an appendage of Asia, their first wish was to meet the royal tiger. This animal is found only in Asia, but he has a wide enough range of territory, for he lives anywhere between the tropics of the Malay Peninsula and the colder regions of Northern Asia, where he grows larger and wears a thicker coat but is otherwise just the same handsome animal. The tiger is also a native of the country which has produced the peacock and the bird of paradise. No wonder, with such examples before him, the tiger is one of the most beautiful of all animals.

When at last Dingo, our Mr. Grasshop and the bees came upon Mr. Royal Tiger, stretched out comfortably in the shade, their admiration was unbounded. He was far bigger and handsomer, far more majestic than they had imagined. Mr. Tiger, seeming to understand just what an impression of dignity and beauty he was making, said no word for some time and allowed the strangers to stare at him in a way which would not ordinarily be tolerated by royalty. In fact, it was Buzz who at last broke the silence.

"What are you thinking about?" asked Buzz.

"Oh, it was a long time ago that all the animals were given the privilege of choosing their own designs for their clothes," replied Mr. Tiger, after he had arranged his whiskers to his satisfaction. "The bird of paradise took his from the orchids that he saw growing in the woods; the bat chose his from the dusky gray of the twilight through which he flew; the butterflies took theirs from their favorite flowers; the giraffe adopted the flecks of sunlight and shadow, caused by the sun shining through the leaves of the trees. I took mine from the shadows of the jungle grass," he concluded slowly and sadly.

Besides being one of the most beautiful and graceful of animals, the tiger is most cleanly. He carries a comb and brush about with him, keeping them in the queerest place,—his mouth. The smooth, wet, under part of his tongue is his brush and the rough, upper surface is his comb; and with these he cleans and arranges his body fur, washes his face and cleans every bristly hair of his whiskers. The pupil of Mr. Tiger's eye is round, instead of being slit as in the common pussy cat. The tiger is an excellent swimmer, too, especially in the swampy jungles of the Bay of Bengal and the Malay Peninsula, where he swims long distances from island to island. Every spring the tiger sheds his coat and comes out with a new one, but, of course, he never changes his stripes.

"Yes," added our Mr. Grasshop, thoughtfully, "and there is the frog which took the pattern of its black and green blotches from the patches of the water weed, lying along the surface of the shallow pools. Dingo, where did you get the color of your yellow coat?"

"From the sunshine, where I love to lie," answered the wild dog, promptly.

A Little Italian Boy Who Became an Artist

Fourteen miles from the city of Florence, up among the olive-yards and vineyards of Tuscany, the little hamlet of Vespignano nestled in the hollow of the hills, looking down through the blue mists to the domes and towers of the fair City of Flowers. It was a simple little village, and the people who lived there were simple, honest, hard-working country folk, who spent their days in tending their olive-trees and vines and keeping watch over their sheep, like the shepherds of old.

From time to time echoes of the city life reached the distant village, and to the people of Vespignano Florence seemed the center of the world where the most wonderful things were always happening. So we may read in "When They Were Children," by Amy Steedman.

In one of the small sun-baked houses of the village there lived a husbandman called Bondone, and it was here in 1270 that his little son was born, to whom he gave the name of Giotto. . . .

His father was sure that even in the wonderful city there could not be found a cleverer, brighter boy than his. The neighbors, too, were all fond of the brown-eyed, bright-faced boy, and were proud of his quickness and clever ways.

All through the long summer days Giotto played about in the sunshine, as wild and free as the little green lizards that darted about on the sunny walls. . . .

There were no picture books in those days; indeed there were few books of any sort, and Giotto had never seen a picture in all his life. He had heard of one, though, and it may be that he often dreamed of it as he sat looking into the red heart of the fire.

News had come one day from Florence that a most important event had happened there. The great artist called Cimabue had been painting a picture in his studio outside of the Porto S. Piero, and every one had been on tiptoe of curiosity to know what it was like. No one, however, had even caught a glimpse of it, until the day when Charles of Anjou, King of Naples, happened to be passing through Florence; and, hearing of the picture, desired to see it.

All the townsfolk crowded after him as he made his way to the studio, and as many as could edged their way in with him to gaze on the wonderful painting. . . . There can be no doubt that the boy Giotto heard about that wonderful picture, and perhaps listened more eagerly to the news than anyone else in the village.

For Giotto dreamed a great many dreams about pictures, and he thought that a man who could paint a picture like that must be the happiest man in the world. There was nothing he himself loved so well as to scratch lines upon a smooth rock, trying to draw the shape of the things he saw around him.

There was plenty of time, too, for drawing out on the hillside, for, since he was now 10 years old, he was put in charge of his father's sheep and spent the long summer days watching lest they should stray too far afield. . . .

Now it happened one day, when Giotto was out on the hillside as usual with his sheep, that a stranger came riding along the lonely road that led to the village. The boy kneeling by the rock, eagerly trying to trace the outline of one of his sheep feeding close at hand, did not hear the sound of the horse's hoofs and never paused to look up until a voice from the road called to him. Then he started to his feet in surprise and greeted the stranger with a shy "Good day, Master." . . .

Meanwhile the rider had dismounted and stood looking at the drawing rudely scratched upon the smooth surface of the rock.

"Who did that?" he asked abruptly.

"I was trying to make a picture of one of my sheep,"answered the boy shamefacedly.

The man stood still, gazing intently at the drawing, and then from it looked at the little barefooted shepherd boy. Giotto was watching him shyly; he was not accustomed to city ways, and the manner in which the stranger looked at him made him feel shy.

"Who taught you to do this?" asked the stranger after a pause.

"Nobody taught me," said Giotto, a smile of amusement breaking over his face; "I only try to draw the things that my eyes see."

The stranger smiled, too.

"How would you like to come with me to Florence and learn to be a painter?" he asked.

Giotto's cheeks flushed and his eyes shone. "Indeed, Master, I would come most willingly," he cried, "if only my father will allow it."

"I will come with you, and we will ask him," said the stranger.

The sheep could safely be left for a while, and Giotto trotted along by the stranger's side until they reached the village, and there they found Bondone working under the olive-trees.

"Perhaps my name is known to you?" said the stranger. "I am Cimabue, an artist of Florence, and I will take your boy into my studio and teach him that he may one day become an artist, too."

So this was the great man who had painted that wonderful picture! It seemed too strange to be true. It was a splendid chance for the boy and Bondone thankfully accepted the offer, . . . Who would have thought that the master would have deigned to notice those rough drawings on the hillside rocks!

But Cimabue knew better than anyone else how true and good those drawings were, and he recognized at once the power that dwelt in those rough brown hands, and saw too in the boy's eager eyes how his heart was in his work.

So together the master and pupil set out on the long winding road that led to Florence, and before nightfall the City of Flowers opened her gates to the great artist and his humble apprentice.

The Term "Discount"

There is only one standard catalogue published in America, known as Scott's Standard Catalogue, says the American Boy. When the term "discount" is used in an advertisement, it is supposed to apply to quotations made by this catalogue. Upon receipt of approval selections, the collector should compare prices quoted by the stamp dealer with prices given in the catalogue, in order to gain a correct idea as to whether the stamps submitted are properly priced. A local library or reading room will no doubt secure this book for reference if you are unable to purchase one. If you find any dealer marking his stamps above catalogue figures in order to allow big discounts—trade with some other dealer.

Up to the Minute

The neighborhood children were heatedly arguing about automobiles, writes a contributor to the Chicago Tribune, when my small niece loudly announced:

"My papa has got the newest autobile of all, 'cause it was made next year!"

"Why, Betty!" I interfered. "You surely mean he has last year's model; not next year's!"

"No, I don't," declared Betty firmly. "It was made in 1917!"

Inviting Yourself

When Do'ly Daly calls at noon,
I know that she'll be hinting, soon;
She'll hint until we have to say,
"Oh, won't you stay to lunch today?"
She always tries to get invited;
But Goops like that are often slighted!

—Gelett Burgess.

Wonderful Accurate Clock

In Cleveland there is a clock that holds the world's record for accurate timekeeping. Over a period of several months it showed a variation of only eight-thousandths of a second a day, which, in a year's time, would be less than three seconds.

Ship chronometers, which are the most accurate time measuring instruments in general use, cannot keep true time within less than three to five seconds a month. . . .

This Case clock, says the Youths Companion, stands on a stone pier, independent of the building, that extends 16 feet to a natural shale foundation. It is in a small room surrounded by two other rooms, all built with brick walls. Gas stoves heat the outer rooms, and electric contact thermometers regulate the temperature. The gas stove flame automatically rises or falls with the variation in the outside air temperature. Thus on warm days in August the flame in the gas stove is very low, while in below zero January it burns at its brightest. In the clock room itself the temperature is adjusted by an ordinary 16 candlepower incandescent lamp that is flashed on and off by another electric contact thermometer. The school strictly enforces the rule that there must never be more than two persons in this inner room at one time.

The clock, which stands five feet high, has three separate dials that register the hours, minutes and seconds. It is enclosed in an airtight glass jar, inside of which are delicate instruments for measuring temperature, atmospheric pressure and moisture. A small amount of chloride of lime, which is an efficient dessicating material, is kept always in the jar to absorb the moisture.

By the aid of a set of dry batteries, the clock automatically winds itself every seven minutes. The movement is adjusted slow or fast by pumping air in or out of the glass container. Observations are made from the outside through double glass windows through the separating walls and by means of a small electric lamp placed over the dials.

Not only can this wonderful piece of clock mechanism be adjusted to show less than a three-second annual variation, but it is also possible to make electric connections with other similar clocks elsewhere. With this master clock, the others can be made to keep the same accurate time.

Yosemite Falls

The Yosemite falls drop 1430 feet, which height is equal to nine Niagaras piled one on top of the other.

Lewis Carroll's Letter to a Little Girl

Christ Church, Oxford,
March 8, 1880.

My dear Ada—(Isn't that your short name? Adelaide is all very well, but when one is dreadfully busy, one hasn't time to write such long words—particularly when it takes one-half an hour to remember how to spell it—and even then one has to go and get a dictionary to see if one has spelt it right, and of course the dictionary is in another room, at the top of a high bookcase—where it has been for months and months, and has got all covered with dust—so one has to get a duster, first of all, and nearly choke oneself in dusting it, and when one has made out at last which is dictionary and which is dust, even then one has the job of remembering which end of the alphabet "a" comes, for one feels pretty certain it isn't in the middle. Then one has to go and wash one's hands before turning over the leaves, for they've got so thick with dust one hardly knows them by sight, and as likely as not the soap is lost and the jug is empty and there's no towel, and one has to spend hours and hours finding things, and perhaps after all one has to go off to the shop to buy a new cake of soap; so with all this bother I do hope you won't mind my writing it short, and saying "My dear Ada.")

You said in your last letter that you would like a likeness of me; so here it is, and I hope you will like it. I won't forget to call the next time but one I'm in Wallington.

Your very affectionate friend,
LEWIS CARROLL.

The Kind Moon

I think the moon is very kind
To take such trouble just for me.
He came along with me from home
To keep me company.

He went as fast as I could run;
I wonder how he crossed the sky?
I'm sure he hasn't legs and feet
Or any wings to fly.

Yet here he is above their roof;
Perhaps he thinks it isn't right
For me to go so far alone,
Tho' mother said I might.

—Sara Teasdale.

A Great Table-Land

The arid states of the great southwestern parts of the United States constitute a huge plateau or table-land from 4000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea.

Manners and Customs on the Moon

"Did you ever go to the moon?" asked the tin owl, one evening, meditatively biting a tack in two.

I shook my head, and said I had never had money to travel much.

"It is a curious country," the tin owl said. "They have the . . . clothespin. You put this on the table, and whenever you become tired of a visitor, it at once fastens itself on to his nose, and never lets go until he leaves. But the people do not have to use it often, because they have small flaps to their ears, and can close them up whenever they do not wish to listen, just as you shut your eyes. They can move their ears also, which is a great convenience. When a young lady, for instance, moves both of her ears rapidly back and forth that means she is laughing. When she raises her right ear that means a question. When she lowers her ear that means I understand. . . . In fact, two persons can sit and talk to one another with their ears alone, without speaking a word.

"And their noses," I said. "What about them?"

"The people on the moon have very convenient noses also," the tin owl said, "for they can light up the ends of them like fireflies. If one of them wishes to find a book or something else in a dark room he goes in, lights up the end of his nose for a moment . . . and finds what he wants."

"The moon is so small," the tin owl continued, so we may read in "The Tin Owl Stories," by William Rose, "that everything is much lighter up there than it would be on the earth. One of the rules at every school is that the scholars must not jump over the schoolhouse; and the teacher, on moving from one town to another, often carries the schoolhouse on his back.

"One can readily jump over a tall tree . . . ; and all a boy has to do to fly is to take hold of each side of his coat with one hand, spread it out, and flap. When the wind blows, all the mothers run out and put large stones on their babies and small children to keep them from being blown away."

"Are the moon babies good?" I asked.

"None better," the tin owl answered. "The babies on the moon close their eyes like dolls as soon as you lay them down, and sleep till you take them up. Then they open their eyes again, and wake up laughing; but they must not be left to sleep too long, for, if they do this they turn to red and green grasshoppers and hop away. . . ."

"Do they have rivers on the moon?" I asked.

"Yes," the tin owl said, "but they have no steamboats. They manage it by putting two boats together, one behind the other. Then they put a mule on the front boat, harnessed to the hind boat. The mule pulls the hind boat, the hind boat pushes the front boat, and they go along famously."

"Do these people make houses?" I asked.

"Yes," the tin owl said, "but not as we do. They take a fine air castle or a . . . dream, and cover it all over nicely with cement; and when the dream evaporates they have a beautiful house left. . . ."

"Do they have horses?" I asked.

"Yes," the tin owl said, "many of them, but they have no hair on their tails. To the end of each tail grows a wire fly swatter, so that no fly lights on a horse. . . ."

"Do these people eat?" I inquired.

"Yes," the tin owl said, "but not piggishly, as the earth people do. Here, when a man finds something he likes he eats till he never likes it again. But when one of the moon people finds something of this kind, he eats just so much every few days, so that he keeps his taste for this thing."

"Do the moon people lose things?" I asked, looking about for my pencil.

"Very seldom," the tin owl said. "They did when the moon was young, but not now. Each family has a box which is kept only for things that are lost, and everything that is lost is put there, so that all they have to do, when they miss anything, is to look in that box."

I told the tin owl it was a good idea, and made up my mind to get just such a box for my own use.

"Do the moon people do their work well," I asked.

"Yes," the tin owl said, "much better than we do. Here we do things in haste for praise or money, and they are rarely well done; but on the moon they take time and do their work for the love of it and with joy in its perfectness."

Population of Canal Zone

The population of the Canal Zone, as shown in a house-to-house canvass made by the police and fire departments, is 31,048, of which number 14,876 are from the United States, says the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. The total includes all the employees of the Panama canal, members of the military organization and women and children residing in the zone. The soldiers in the zone number 7451 men, and the civilians employed on the canal 11,742, of whom 3598 are from the United States and 8144 from other countries. The number of women in the zone is 5321, of whom 1886 are from the United States.

THE HOME FORUM

"A New and Living Way"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE chapter in the epistle to the Hebrews in which these words occur is one devoted to exposing to the Christian converts the uselessness of the ideas and methods in which they had been educated as to the real nature and meaning of atonement, or at-one-ment with God. The writer points out the impossibility of removing sin by the outpouring of the blood of bulls and goats, the waste of these constantly renewed sacrifices, which could never make the partakers thereof perfect.

To us, no doubt, such arguments seem obsolete and superfluous, and it is therefore very educative, if we wish to make the best use of these Scriptural exhortations, to make some little study of the period in which they were written.

For some hundreds of years, since Malachi closed his prophecy with the declaration that Elijah the prophet would come and restore all things, the Jewish nation had fallen more and more under the letter of the law, losing in proportion all spiritual and even intellectual freshness, until the whole time of their learned men was taken up with arguments and hair-splittings over points of law, and with devising ingenious ways of evading strict obedience to those laws whenever they became irksome. For instance, "a Sabbath day's journey" was restricted to so many paces from a man's home, but if anyone wished to take a longer journey than the law permitted he took some meat with him, and at the prescribed distance broke it on the road and proceeded on his way, satisfying the law by a formula that where a man's meat was there was his home. This kind of sophistry was carried on through an interminable round of bickerings and squabblings over matters such as whether it was lawful to wear ribbons only attached and not sewn to the garment, as to the breadth of fringes, and so on, until the lives of the people were made a burden to them, and their conscience became atrophied under the open dishonesty of their religious teachers.

Is it not easy to imagine the effect of the Sermon on the Mount on such starving hearts? How those gracious words of love and benediction must have fallen like the sound of running waters in a desert on to ears dulled and heavy with the burden of a dead theology! Is it not easy, too, to realize what a stupendous task was before Jesus in breaking down all this lethargy of generations, and the necessity of his tremendous denunciations of Pharisaism. The well-known picture by Hoffman, of the boy Jesus in the temple, is a really wonderful presentation of this fact. There is the brilliant face alive with intelligence and purity, confronted by all the vested interests of the time, the cynic, the scholar, the sensualist, the authority of great age, all determined to resist to the hilt whatever will assail their monopoly.

Anyone at all familiar with the habits of the human mind will recognize that a mental training which was the result of generations of sacerdotalism and superstition, however willing the hearts of the "common people" may have been to receive the new idea, is not laid off in a year or even in 10 years, so that it is not surprising that the writer above mentioned should find it necessary to give the infantile Christian community some very definite lessons on the point. With admirable wisdom he leads them over ground familiar to them all, and by gradual ascent to a perception of his meaning when he speaks of the new and living way through which they must become one with the Father, "through the vail that is to say his flesh." In Science and Health, page 25, we find this statement: "The material blood of Jesus was no more efficacious to cleanse from sin when it was shed upon 'the accursed tree' than when it was flowing in his veins as he went daily about his Father's business. His true flesh and blood were his Life; and they truly eat his flesh and drink his blood, who partake of that divine Life."

That divine Life, as Christian Science reveals, was the conquest over all that constitutes the dominion of matter, its pains and pleasures, its forces and processes, its secret claims to mental power; and the individual effort to partake of that Life involves the same issues even though the attainment may be infinitesimal in its first stages.

Historical evidence shows that for some three hundred years after the personal ministry of Jesus this new and living way was understood by the Christians. The sick were healed, the dead were raised, and Christianity penetrated into palace and camp and became a power to be reckoned with by the hosts of the adversary. The love of temporal power, however, gradually dropped the veil over spiritual ideas and the new and living way was exchanged for the old and stereotyped one, with this difference only, that the sacrifice of bulls and goats to atone for sin was changed into a vicarious sacrifice made once for all by Christ Jesus on the cross, to be commemorated by symbolic ceremony, in the mass, the Eucharist and so forth.

The force of his teaching, however, and the power of his demonstration were so tremendous that in spite of the darkness of intervening centuries, once again eyes have been opened to see the new and living way stretching heavenward before them. The interpretation which Christian Science puts on the phrase "through the vail that is to say his flesh" possibly gives the key to the situation more concisely than any elaborate explanation, for while orthodoxy lays all its stress upon the death of Jesus as being the sacrifice for sin and the new and living way--though it fails to explain how death can be a "living" way—Christian Science claims that it is his Life, that divine Life which overcame death, that constitutes the new and living way.

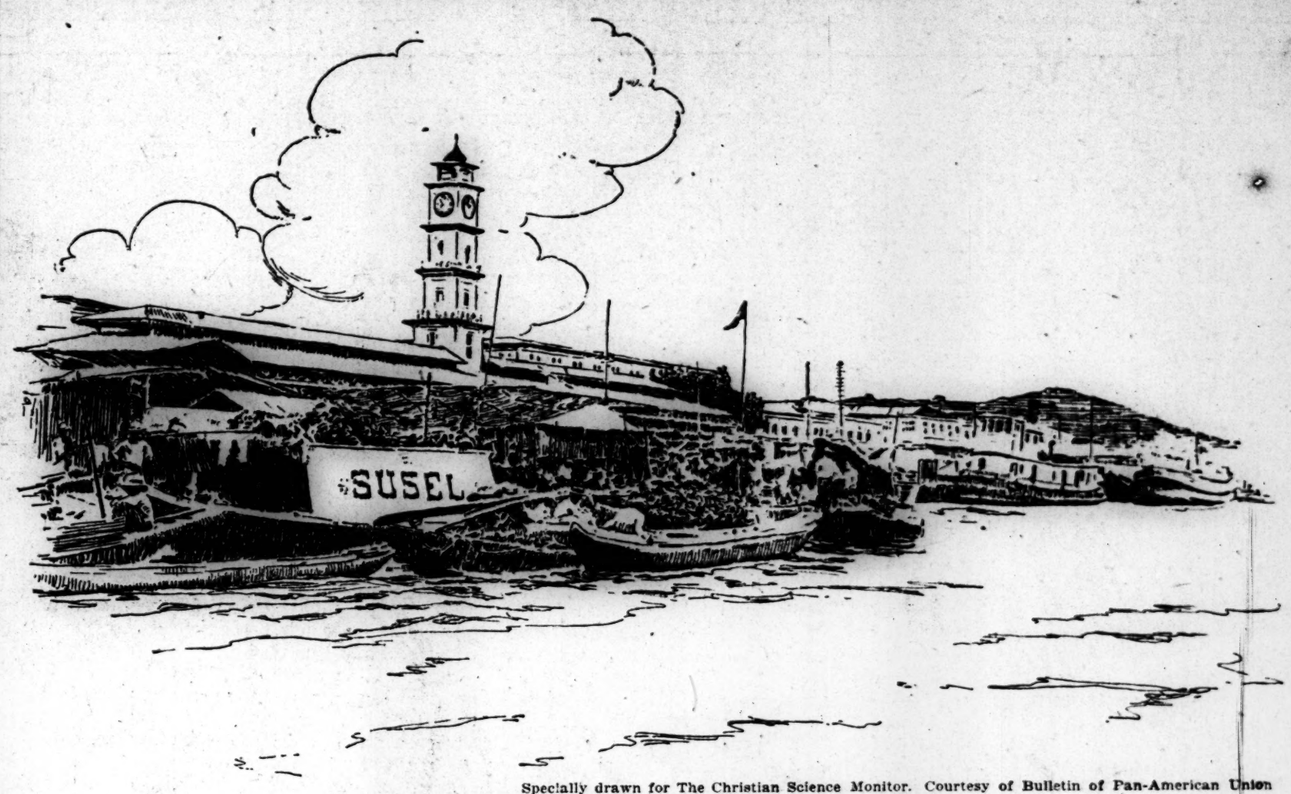
History proverbially repeats itself and it seems as if the effort to vitalize religious thinking, to replace creed and ceremony by active right thinking and doing, to lay aside a material theology and to strive for spiritual views and attainments, were again finding arrayed against it all the vested interests of the day, ecclesiasticism, cynicism, sensualism, authority; but the result must be different, and for this reason, that the Science of Jesus' divine Life has been revealed to this age, and a Science which can be demonstrated by rule cannot be lost as long as there is one person, even faithful enough to prove it, and this new and living way has become so vital to humanity, the feet of such a great multitude are already pressing along it, not blindly but intelligently, that the hosts of the adversary can no longer hope to obstruct the way, nor to prevent it from leading out of darkness into the light of perfect day.

From "Loughrig Tarn"

O gentlest lake! from all unhallowed things
By grandeur guarded in thy loveliness,
Ne'er may the poet with unwelcome feet
Press thy soft moss embathed in flowery dies,
And shadowed in thy stillness like the heavens.
May innocence forever lead me here
To form amid the silence high resolves
For future life; resolves that, born in peace,
Shall live 'mid tumult, and though haply mild
As infants in their play, when brought to bear
On the world's business, shall assert their power
And majesty—and lead me boldly on—
Like giants conquering in a noble cause. —John Wilson.

Courage and Courtesy

True courage and courtesy always go hand in hand. The bravest men are the most forgiving, and the most anxious to avoid quarrels.—Thackeray.



Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor. Courtesy of Bulletin of Pan-American Union

Riverside Fruit Market, Guayaquil, Ecuador

As seen under the subdued rays of the rising sun Guayaquil was a vision of oriental splendor, not unlike a distant view of Cairo or Damascus. The long white structures along the Guayas and the imposing churches, also white, whose towers, by a peculiar optical illusion appeared much loftier than they really were, seemed, like modern Athens, to be built of Pentelican marble. The city, as thus seen, was a fit companion picture to that of the cloud-piercing Cordilleras at whose foot it so gracefully reposed, and we were quite disposed to exclaim with the Guayaquil poet, Padre Aguirre:

"Guayaquil, ciudad hermosa,
De la America guirnalda,
De tierra bella esmeralda,
De la mar perla preciosa."

(Guayaquil, city beautiful, America's garland, beauteous emerald of earth, precious pearl of the sea.)

In the harbor were steamers and sailing vessels from many parts of the world, but the most picturesque features were the peculiar craft everywhere visible, of the Indians and mestizos. There were balsas of the same type that surprised Pizarro's pilot Ruiz and his companions on their first arrival in these parts, and certain kinds of rafts that serve the same purpose as a Chinese houseboat. All these loaded with fruits, and other products of the rich lands bordering the Guayas and its affluents. And so great was the abundance of these products offered that it was difficult to imagine where purchasers could be found for half of them.—From "Along the Andes and Down the Amazon," by H. J. Mozams.

Landscapes of Interior Greece

In his volume "At the Gates of the East," Lieut.-Col. J. P. Barry says of the "mountainous peninsula" that is Greece:

"There is much, and more than much, to fascinate the traveler in the sea and landscapes through which you move in the interior. There are scenes of utter loveliness never to be forgotten almost all the way from Athens to Patras. The train bears you along the rocky shore past Eleusis, with your eyes upon the Sacred Way and your fancy busy with the torchlight crowds that came thronging over the Pass of Daphni, a procession twelve miles long, for the celebration of the Eleusinian Mysteries. Then comes Megara, hardy mother of colonies, with its twin hills and its handsome faces, and so on to Corinth, where from its commanding Acropolis—the Acro-Corinth—you have a feast of scenic splendor possibly unequaled, assuredly unsurpassed. There across the Gulf rises above the ruined shrines of Delphi the . . . form of Parnassus, flanked by Helicon and Cithaeron among the massive ranges of the northern hills. To your left are the Ionian Islands, with Salamis and Ægina on your right. Where will you find so brave a conjunction of Alps and bays and islands, framed in one vast picture by the glittering arms of the open sea? But along the external perimeter of Greece there is little to satisfy the eye or take captive the imagination. It is mostly barren-looking rock with very few serrated peaks rising as spires do from natural cathedrals. Here and there are inlets of the sea, range on range of lowly mountain, scheme on scheme of broken curves. But what a wondrous medium! See how all this commonplace material is transformed, glorified, . . . by the eerie qualities of its atmosphere. There is a sleepy shimmer in the haze of light, an iridescence of a thousand, . . . hues, as if the rainbows, unwilling to surrender all the glories of their prismatic individuality, had distilled themselves into a single nuance of color, and clothed therewith as in a compensating raiment these uninteresting hills."

Schumann on a Journey from Leipzig to Heidelberg

When young Robert Schumann first went to the University of Heidelberg, he gave, when writing to his mother, a delightful description of his journey there from Leipzig. The following extracts are from "The Letters of Robert Schumann," edited by Dr. Karl Storck and translated by Hannah Bryant.

"You will gather from my tone that I am not unhappy. Indeed, no one could be unhappy in my princely room, facing the glorious old castle and the green oak forests. . . . I think you will not be bored by extracts from my pocketbook about my little journey.

"The way from Leipzig to Frankfurt was like a perpetual flight through spring skies, and a constant succession of pleasant and lively traveling companions. . . . I soon made friends with Willibald Alexis" (the well-known historical novelist, whose real name was Häring) "and we were inseparable until he branched off to the North, I to the South. There was a curious mail-coach passenger, named R——, a Prussian secretary of embassy, on his way to the Federal Diet at Frankfurt. I had hardly exchanged two words with him when he began to describe ex abrupto the perfections of his wife in Berlin, assuring me that his whole life and happiness were bound up with her. He recited poems in her praise, and showed me her portrait in miniature. I confess it was my first experience of the sort, but I liked him, for he was evidently good and intelligent. Alexis amused himself by putting him into his new novel there and then. My other traveling companions were a Frankfurt Jew trader, whose conversation was of leather and other dull matters; a worthy old lady who was full of the Gotha theater; and two French Jews, who . . . talked nonsense all night. Please admire my wonderful gift of observation, as displayed in this description.

"But now comes a change in the journey. We had barely arrived at Hanau when we turned round a corner to the right, toward Frankfurt. The whole sky changed with us, and became clear, blue and unclouded—like my eyes at this moment—maintaining this benevolent attitude the whole way. We were, indeed, in a new key. The lovely Main lay at our feet, with craft of all sizes on its mirrorlike surface, and accompanied us with its chattering as far as Frankfurt. All the trees were laden with blossom, the high corn waved in the breeze, with yellow charlock springing amongst it. The birds flew up, singing, from the fields to welcome me to Frankfurt. But I cannot tell you all about Frankfurt today, or this letter would be the size of a folio volume."

"I described a sentimental journey yesterday, but will now tell you of the interesting sights and antiquities I saw on the 14th. I was seized, first thing, by an irresistible desire to play the piano. So I walked coolly into the first piano-shop, represented myself as the tutor of a young English lord, commissioned to buy a grand piano, and played for three whole hours, astonishing and delighting the natives. I promised to give them the supposed lord's decision in two days, but by that time I was safe in Rüdesheim. . . . I love to explore the out-of-the-way nooks and alleys of old towns, and as Alexis has the same fad, we spent four hours in the quaintest parts of the city. How dull our modern architecture is, with its symmetrical streets, two miles long, compared to a place like this, where every turn brings something new and interesting!"

Herder and Goethe

The description which Goethe gives of Johann Gottfried Herder, as he knew Herder at Strassburg, shows how the elder poet and educator aided in the development of the younger and greater poet. Dr. J. Mace Andress quotes Goethe as follows:

"Our society, as soon as his presence there was known, felt a strong wish to get near him; which happiness, quite unexpectedly fell to me first. I had gone to the hotel Zum Geist, visiting I forget what stranger of rank. Just at the bottom of the stairs I came upon a man like myself about to ascend, whom by his looks I could take to be a clergyman. His powdered hair was fastened up into a round lock, the black coat also distinguished him; still more a long black silk mantle, the end of which he had gathered together and stuck into his pocket. This in some measure surprising yet gallant and pleasing figure, of whom I had already heard speech, left me no doubt that it was the famed traveler (arrival rather as we say); and my address soon convinced him that he was known to me. He asked my name, which could not be of any significance to him; however, my openness seemed to give him pleasure, for he replied to it in a friendly style, and as we stepped upstairs forthwith showed himself ready for a lively communication. I have forgotten whom we visited; anyhow, before separating, I begged permission to wait upon himself, which he kindly enough accorded me. I delayed not to make repeated use of this preferment, and was more and more attracted toward him. He had something softish in manner, which was fit and dignified, without strictly being bred (adrett). A round face, a fine brow, a somewhat short, blunt nose, a somewhat pouting, yet highly characteristic, pleasant, amiable mouth. Under black eyebrows a pair of coal-black eyes. . . . By various questions he tried to make himself acquainted with me and my circumstances.

"Herder is described by Goethe," Dr. Andress says, "as the sworn foe of all sham and ostentation and certainly Goethe had a chance to realize this, for Herder spared no opportunity to relieve his youthful admirer of much that was unreal and purely artificial. Almost brutally he punctured some of his pet theories. . . . There can be little doubt that Herder was one of the greatest inspirations of Goethe's life. So great was Goethe's sense of Herder's worth that he would not allow himself to be repulsed. . . . Herder was given at times to pointed sarcasm and personal criticism that descended to rudeness. He was always fond throughout his life of setting people right."

"Goethe had already written a few miscellaneous poems, but he was, as yet, entirely lacking in the critical spirit. The older man laughed to scorn some of Goethe's favorite authors, pointed out weakness in German literature and the lines along which it must grow if it would be truly great. He laid violent hands on the prevailing tendency to imitate the French, and showed that this method must fail of its purpose. He introduced some of his favorite authors such as Hamann, Swift, . . . Goldsmith, Ossian, and the king of dramatists, Shakespeare. He taught that poetry belonged to a nation rather than to a chosen few. Under such guidance Goethe was led to have a profound respect for the essence of that which was truly German, especially for the German Volkslieder. In the presence of this man who seemed to see the world as one, Goethe could not fail to receive inspiration."

Reveille

Wake: the silver dusk returning
Up the beach of darkness brims,
And the ship of sunrise burning
Strands upon the eastern rims.

Wake: the vaulted shadow shatters,
Trampled to the floor it spanned,
And the tent of night in tatters
Straws the sky-pavilioned land.

Up, lad, up, 'tis late for lying:
Hear the drums of morning play;
Hark, the empty highways crying
"Who'll beyond the hills away?"

Towns and countries woo together,
Forelands beacon, belfries call;
Never lad that trod on leather
Lived to feast his heart with all. . . .
—A. E. Housman.

Japanese Hokku Poems

"The tiniest poems in the world," is the description Yone Noguchi gives to the Japanese Hokku poems of seventeen syllables. Hokku means a single utterance or the utterance of a single verse, and in the course of a delightful essay on the Hokku poetry, Mr. Noguchi says:

"Take the following poem by Buson:

'Katamari ni
Muchiutsu
Ume no aruji kana.'

('The lump of clay
He beats with a stick,—
He, the master of the plum orchard.')

"There might be many people, I believe, who will wonder where in the world poetry will come in from a piece of clay beaten by a stick. But be patient, my friends. This is quite an excellent Hokku poem; here we have a scene of some retired owner of a plum-orchard now in a stroll ('and day's at the morn; morning's at seven,' perhaps, as in Robert Browning's song in 'Pippa Passes'), who beats a lump of clay playfully while walking leisurely. And go again to the lines of the great Browning:

'God's in His Heaven—
All's right with the world.'

Do you still call the above Hokku nonsense? Take one more poem by Buson in the following:

'Suzushisa ya
Kanewo hanaruru
Kaneno kaye.'

('Oh, how cool—
The sound of the bell
That leaves the bell itself.')

"Some little amplification would perhaps help in understanding the beauty of the above poem; but if your ears can differentiate the sounds of a bell in the daytime and during the night, it is certainly futile to dwell on it."

"And take still one more poem:

'Harn no voya
Yoi akebono no
Sono Nakani.'

'The night of the spring—
Oh, between the eve
And the dawn.'

"The old Chinese poets sang on the Spring eve, prizing it above many thousand pounds in gold, while the Japanese Uta poets of ancient days admired the purple-colored dawn of Spring; in the opening passages of Sei Shonagans Makura Zoshi or Pillow Sketches we have the following: 'In Spring', to use Aston's translation, 'I love to watch the dawn grow gradually white and whiter, till a faint rosy tinge crowns the mountain crest, while slender streaks of purple cloud extend themselves above.' Such is the beauty of a Spring dawn. Now, Buson is pleased to introduce the night of the spring which should be beautiful without questioning, since it lies between those two beautiful things, the eve and the dawn; and we are thrice glad with this Buson's Hokku."

The Encyclopædia

Writing of the famous French Encyclopædia, which played so large a part in awakening France in the Eighteenth Century, Lord Morley says:

"Because it rallied all that was then best in France round the standard of light and social hope, we ought hardly to grudge time or pains to its history. For it was not merely in the field of religious ideas that the Encyclopædists led France in a new way. They affected the national life on every side, pressing forward with enlightened principles in all the branches of material and political organization. Their union in a great philosophical band gave an impression of significance to their work. The collection within a single set of volumes of a body of new truths, relating to so many of the main interests of men, invested the book and its writers with an aspect of universality, of collective and organic doctrine, which the writers themselves would without doubt have disowned, and which it is easy to dissolve by tests of logic. But the popular impression that the Encyclopædists constituted a single body with a common doctrine and a common aim was practically sound. Comte has pointed out with admirable clearness the merit of the conception of an encyclopædic workshop. It united the members of rival destructive schools in a great constructive task. It furnished a rallying-point for efforts otherwise the most divergent. Their influence was precisely what it would have been, if popular impressions had been literally true. Diderot and d'Alembert did their best to heighten this feeling. They missed no occasion of fixing a sentiment of cooperation and fellowship. They spoke of their dictionary as the transactions of an Academy. Each writer was answerable for his own contribution, but he was in the position of a member of some learned corporation. To every volume, until the great crisis of 1759, was prefixed a list of those who had contributed to it."

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sundays and public holidays, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid
In Boston Postal District

Daily, one year, $7.25; six months, $3.65; three months, $1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

Outside Boston Postal District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, $5.00; six months, $2.50; three months, $1.25; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of $3.00 yearly.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages	2 cents	3 cents
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Grand Shereef

FROM the Queen of Sheba to Muhammad, from Muhammad to Albuquerque, from Albuquerque to the day the British came to Aden is a story of almost three thousand years, but it has passed over Arabia, and left it very much as it was on the day when the Queen of Sheba "came to Jerusalem with a very great train, with camels that bare spices, and very much gold, and precious stones." It might, it is true, puzzle the Grand Shereef, today, to find the gold and the precious stones, unless amongst the treasures of the Holy Places, those insatiable collectors the Ottoman Turks have seen to that all right, but there is even now the encampment in the desert, there are droves of camels yet round Muscat, whilst, as for the spices, myrrh is still extracted from the trees round Suda, and balm drawn from those in the mountains over Safra.

Of course in the towns along the Red Sea and the Gulf things have altered considerably. In ports where once the great brown sails of the dhows held undisputed sway, the funnels of the ocean-going steamers pour out their smoke. The long string of the caravan, winding its way through Bagdad, and down the Euphrates valley to the head waters of the Gulf, has given place to the liners plowing their furrows in the Red Sea, whilst by night the P & Os lie coaling under the electric arc-lights at Aden. All these changes are as nothing, however, in the streets of Mecca and Medina. Here the silent Arabs come and go, the Holy Carpet sets out on its annual procession, the balm shrubs and the myrrh trees thrive where the oases make their green ribbons in the desert, and, behind the savage rock mountain walls, the silent wastes of sand roll their vast seas into the interior. Here then, in the streets of Mecca, by the well Zemzen, where the Arabs love to think Hagar came with her little Ishmael, is the famed and holy stone, toward which every evening, at sunset, from where the throne of Solomon thrusts its head high above the Indus shore to where the white houses of Fez cast their lengthening shadows, the Muhammadan turns his face and bows his head. Over this well and the stone stands the great mosque, known as the Caabah, clothed in the black cloth veil, which the Caliph's piety sends to it every year. In future, however, the gift will be missing, for the Grand Shereef has repudiated the Sultan and all his works, and proclaimed himself not merely King of Arabia, but King of all the Arabian race.

This is a great claim and a far cry. It is as if the Hebrew people had once more established themselves in Palestine, and proclaimed a new David or another Solomon king of the Hebrew race. It is, indeed, more than this for there is no country in the world where the Hebrews are as ethnologically dominant as the Arabs are in parts of northern Africa. It means the mountaineers of Hadramut and the Yemen, the Bedouins of the Badiet esh-Sham, the great Syrian desert, the hybrids who drive the slaves down to the dhows in the Red Sea, and who run the cargoes of arms from Muscat over to the Persian shore. It means the tribes along the Persian littoral, from the headwaters of the Gulf at Basra or Hormuz, when Albuquerque came, while the sixteenth century was dawning. It means the wild followers of the Mahdis of the western shore of Suez, the Fuzzy-Wuzzys with their 'ayrick 'eads of 'air, who broke the British square at Abu Klea; and it means the pastoral tribes which, as in the days of Abraham, still drive their flocks and herds to water at the wells in the deserts of northern Africa.

How all these peoples, wild as the antelopes of the Nafud, and untamed as the leopards of the Hadramut, will respond to the call of the ulemas of Mecca remains to be seen. The transference of the Caliphate from Constantinople to Mecca would rouse many jealousies, and be beset with innumerable difficulties more apparent to the India Office, in London, with its broad knowledge of Muhammadan affairs, from the Himalayas to the Atlantic, than to the dwellers by the Caabah. The tribesmen of the peninsula may or may not rally to watchword of Muhammad—"Arabia for the Arabians," but the Ottoman Turk who has for centuries regarded himself as the over-lord of Arabia is not going to be superseded if he can help it. Ever since Muhammad subdued the local sheiks with the sword, ever since his successors started on their great proselytizing mission which carried the flag of the Prophet to the Indian Ocean and to the Atlantic, to Alhama and the walls of Vienna, the offer of salvation has been made to the infidel in the terms of "the Koran or the sword." But in Arabia, in the immediate future, if the Ottoman has the power it will be the Green Turban against the Green Turban, the Koran against the Koran, and the sword against the sword.

In all this there will be nothing in the least new. The Turks have been fighting the Arabs for a century and more, although when, in the summer of 1517, the Sultan Selim conquered Egypt, and carried back with him, to Constantinople, the banner, sword, and mantle of the Prophet, in token that the Caliphate was transferred from the Nile to the Bosphorus. Mecca and Medina though they surrendered their keys and bowed to the inevitable, remained rebellious. It is upwards of six centuries now since the hordes of Houlogon Khan drove the Caliphs in flight into Egypt. It is upwards of twelve centuries since the Caliphate was transferred to Damascus, and Arabia itself fell to the level of a mere province. But the Arabs still remember that their country is the cradle of Islam, and all through the centuries have looked forward to the restoration of the religious capital to Hejaz.

The immediate effect of the action of the Grand Shereef in proclaiming the independence of the country will be political rather than military, though should the tribes decide forthwith to make his cause their own, matters might become somewhat uncomfortable for the Turks, both in the region of Damascus, and along the railway from Aleppo to Bagdad. It is, however, the religious, and so, in Islam, the political effect which is most likely to cause anxiety on the Bosphorus. There is not a Muhammadan in the whole world who does not know that the Osmanli Sultan has no claim to the Caliphate, but that of the sword. When Selim I induced the Caliph Muhammad to solemnly transfer the Caliphate to him, in Egypt, he took by force what he was not entitled to by blood. Islam submitted then, and has since submitted to the usurpation, because the Osmanli armies were the only great military force to which the Faithful could look for protection. But the Osmanli sword has been losing its edge ever since. In the memory of the world of today, the European boundary of the Empire has slipped, from the Balkans and across the Danube, to within a few miles of the Bosphorus. The mighty suzerainties of Egypt and Tripoli have been torn from the Caliph's hands. Armenia is in the grasp of Russia, the British troops are encamped on the Bagdad road. And now Arabia, the holy land of Islam, the cradle of the faith, Arabia with the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina, throws off the yoke.

Here then is the seriousness of the situation for Turkey today. Islam knows where she stands. If, when the Crescent still waved over the Holy Places, the Amir of Afghanistan, the descendant of the house of Abbas in Cairo, the Emirs of Tunis and Morocco, and the great princes of Hindustan, turned their faces away from the Turkish envoys, even when accompanied by German colleagues; if when the green flag was unfurled vengeance could be had only on the unarmed people of Armenia, what shall a poor Sultan, the mere plaything of the Committee of Union and Progress, expect today? "The arm of the Feringhee at Peshawar is long," declared a Himalayan chieftain, with a grimace, to a tribesman who was endeavoring to stir him up to rebellion, years ago. It reaches, indeed, unto Hejaz as well as unto Khartum and Kabul. And though the voice proclaiming the independence of Arabia is the voice of the Grand Shereef, in Constantinople there is no misunderstanding as to whose are the hands which have wrought the deed.

Canada's Unsympathetic Immigrants

CANADA has had the opportunity, during the last two years, of putting to the supreme test the loyalty of its immigrant population. In the main, the tryout has been satisfactory, but the percentage of aliens who are out of sympathy with Canadian interests and ideals, who are lacking in loyalty to the land of their adoption, and to the British Empire, has been close to the danger point. His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, in retiring as Governor-General of the Dominion, touched very pointedly on this condition, and recommended that a remedy for it be found speedily. The only remedy for it, so far as may be seen at present, lies in the exercise of greater care and a larger measure of discrimination at the ports of entry.

Dealing with the matter, the Mail and Empire of Toronto asserts that Canada has been generous to the aliens who have sought homes within her borders; that she has thrown open to them her exceptional opportunities; that she has closed no careers to them; that her free schools have given their children educational advantages denied them in the countries from which they came, and that civil rights as broad as those enjoyed by any people have been extended to them; and it adds:

> **Aliens are free to make fortunes here, and in hosts of cases are making fortunes. People of alien blood are on the same footing as the sons of Britain and as the descendants of the hardy pioneers who made this a comfortable land to dwell in. But Canada cannot be so liberal to immigrants from foreign lands as to exempt them and their children after them from the duties of defending her and the Empire to which she belongs. If they balk at that, then they ought to be sent back to the country of their origin.**

This may seem an extreme view, to some people, but in Canada, where the draft is constant upon the native young manhood of the country, it does not so appear. In Toronto there are able-bodied young men of many races, it is held, living at their ease and profiting by the golden opportunities made for them by the withdrawal from the pursuits of peace of the native sons; and there is force in the thought that these aliens and sons of aliens are being shielded from the blows of the enemy by the service and sacrifice of true Canadians.

The problem presented should no longer be left for solution at some indefinite time. The National Service Commission is even now inquiring into the status of those who, for any reason or on any excuse, undertake to shirk a duty to the country that has so hospitably and generously received them. The adjustment of the question involved, on sane and equitable lines, will have an influence extending beyond the period of the great war, and beyond the boundaries of Canada.

A grave tactical error, nearly always made in the United States with reference to the immigrant question, is that it is taken up in a time and discussed in the heat of political agitation. Moreover, it is too often discussed with narrowness of vision and illiberality of view, the debate becoming offensive to millions in the country who, although natives themselves, may easily trace their lineage, on one side or the other, to immigrant origin. These, and the naturalized immigrants, have a common interest with what may be termed the strictly native element in preserving the integrity of citizenship, and their cooperation in bringing about protective and conservative legislation with relation to aliens should be encouraged, not repelled, either in Canada or in the United States.

Politics and International Affairs

THE better judgment of United States citizens generally will, it seems reasonable to believe, support President Wilson in his position that unsettled international questions of great moment should not be dragged into the politics of the country. The raising of issues likely to affect international relations, even by the less prominent persons engaged in political contests, is always, to say the least, unwise; when a former President of the United States discusses so delicate a matter as the question of a possible clash with Japan, the course is indiscreet in the extreme. Even in discussing international peace, it is injudicious to assume that, in certain eventualities, a break is likely to occur between the two countries named.

There is a regularly constituted Government at Washington now, as there was when Mr. Taft was President, and such questions should be left in the hands of that Government. It may have been that partisan fervor moved Mr. Taft to emphasize the possibility of a break with Japan, in his address in Brooklyn on Sunday; if so, this only adds one more good reason to the many that already offer themselves in support of the idea that former presidents should keep aloof from mere partisan disputes.

Advices from Washington, on the day preceding Mr. Taft's address, were no less emphatic than his in holding that there is nothing in the attitude of Japan to justify the presumption that it entertains a thought of antagonizing the United States at this time. The warnings uttered in many quarters, and supposed to be intended for the ear of Washington, are very embarrassing to those who have charge of the nation's affairs.

The advices alluded to go thoroughly into the Japanese industrial situation, and into the question of Japanese trade, and logical reasons for rejecting the whole theory of Japanese interference with the ordinary currents of United States commerce are given. It is one of the simplest matters in the world to build up a situation that would represent Japan as tireless in its efforts, and elaborate, and secret, in planning to undermine United States interests. The Philippines and the California situation are always within reach as foundation stones for any arch of fiction which the human imagination may care to erect; but two things are always lost sight of: First, that Japan is in no position, even if it were disposed, to provoke the United States; and second, that the Government at Washington has better means of knowing exactly how the land lies, from day to day, than have any who imagine menacing situations and then warn the Government that their dreams may come true.

Arabia

THE news that Arabia has been proclaimed a separate kingdom, with the Grand Shereef of Mecca as its first sovereign, brings into prominent notice once again, one of the oldest and at the same time one of the least known countries in the world. The greater part of Arabia is still unexplored. Schoolboys generally are familiar with the welcome scarcity of names in the interior displayed by maps, and more than one has been found inwardly to aver that it was a practice which might have been followed with advantage by other countries. The geography of Arabia was ever easy to learn.

Arabia is a land of Semites, and is supposed by some people to have been the home of the Semitic peoples. There is much disagreement amongst scholars as to the dates to be assigned to the early civilizations of the country; but the fact that it possessed at least four civilized kingdoms during the eight centuries before the Christian era is now generally conceded. Of these four kingdoms, the Sabæan seems to have been the most important; but the information in regard to all these early times is still being laboriously pieced together from inscriptions and so forth, and many points are eagerly debated by scholars. There can be no question, however, as to the antiquity of the civilization of the country. So far back as can be traced, Arabia has had a great influence on the spread and cultivation of literature, and for a long time was much in advance of the rest of the world in this respect, as in the matter of art and the natural sciences. Even today, illiteracy amongst the Bedouin Arabs is practically unknown; reading, writing and some mathematics being taught to every child.

It was, however, with the advent of Muhammad that Arabia entered upon that phase of her history which still forms the most important connection with the rest of the world. At the time of Muhammad the country was peopled with various tribes, some more or less settled under governments, but many still preserving the old family and tribal rule, and attaching themselves, when it suited them, to some one or other of the greater powers. Muhammad appealed at once to the religious patriotism of these people, or as it has been said, created both. And the story of how he succeeded in bringing about, first a united and then a conquering Arabia is one of the great stories of history. Tradition has it that Muhammad himself did actually send letters to the Emperor Heraclius, to the Negus of Abyssinia, the King of Persia and to many others summoning them to accept Islam, and threatening them with punishment in case of refusal. The task of carrying out these threats fell to Muhammad's successors. By them, the great work of spreading Islam was carried out with such effect that Egypt, the North of Africa, Palestine and the Spanish Peninsula were all welded together with Arabia into one vast Empire.

The story of the Caliphs is of course a story very much in itself. Many volumes might be written about it, as many volumes have been written. With the removal of the capital of the Caliphate from Mecca to Damascus, Arabia gradually lapsed from its high estate, and became a mere province, though it was always important, because of its possession of the two sacred cities, Mecca and Medina. By the Sixteenth Century it had become once more thoroughly disunited, and, being attacked by the Turks and the Portuguese, some portions of the country fell into the hands of these powers.

About the middle of the Eighteenth Century, however, the great reactionary movement, headed by Muhammad Wahhab, resulted in the northern part of the peninsula again becoming an independent realm, a condition which lasted for about half a century. Eventually the Wahhabite armies were defeated by the Turks; but they are still powerful, and insurrections against Turkish authority have been almost stock occurrences at intervals for many years past. The last of them was witnessed only a few months ago.

Notes and Comments

ONE of the most dramatic achievements of women in the matter of taking over "men's work" in the United Kingdom is surely the invasion of the banks. Less than two years ago, whilst women were to be found working side by side with men in almost all business houses throughout the country, the banks steadily maintained themselves against any change in this direction. But when the exigencies of the times compelled a reluctant departure from tradition, the success of the change was immediate, and was generously recognized by banking authorities everywhere. The latest news is that the London City & Midland Bank has appointed a woman to the position of manager of one of its branches. The bank bears tribute to the "accuracy, willingness, and attention to duty displayed by the woman clerk," and has no doubt as to the success of "our first lady bank manager."

EDOUARD HERRIOT is one of the rising men in France. The mayoralty of Lyons is certainly but a stepping-stone in his career. At present, with the freedom which his position outside the Government gives him, he is engaged in pushing every forward movement. No parochialism for him. Lyons may be the center, but it is not the circumference, of his sphere of action.

THE failure of one of the New Hampshire election clerks to make any returns for President Wilson, in Tuesday's election, recalls an amusing story told of one of the Republican town leaders of the Granite State who, long ago, standing beside the ballot box at town meeting as usual, discovered a Democratic ballot in the bottom of the box. Reaching down into the receptacle, as the incident is told, he picked out the obnoxious ballot, and, holding it up to the meeting, demanded to know who had the temerity to vote for a Democrat in a town that always went Republican unanimously. No voter had the courage to make the claim, and, with the remark, "I thought there was a mistake," the Republican leader tore up the ballot and threw it away.

IT WILL take a long time to recount the strange and surprising incidents of the recent national election in the United States. There is Kansas, for example, which gave a rousing plurality for Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, candidate for reelection to the presidency, and a rousing majority for Arthur Capper, Republican, candidate for reelection to the governorship.

ALTHOUGH this is a generation in which the world has become so used to speaking in big figures that "hundred dred millions" falls "trippingly from the tongue," nevertheless, the announcement that the light of nearly one hundred millions of stars, never before seen by any inhabitant of the earth, may be revealed by the new reflector at the Mt. Wilson observatory, near Pasadena, Cal., is startling enough to make people pause and think. Nor is it unlikely that their thoughts, if analyzed, would bear close resemblance to certain thoughts which the "Sweet Singer of Israel" put into words thousands of years ago.

THE prediction that at least 20,000 acres in Arizona will be planted with cotton by individual growers, next year, gives point to the opinion, voiced by experts, that the Salt River Valley may become the richest cotton belt in the United States. This land, redeemed from the Great American Desert by governmental irrigation, is even now giving employment to great numbers of cotton pickers, and is bringing the growers profits ranging from $85 to $100 an acre. This surely indicates the beginning of a new chapter in Arizona's agricultural and industrial history.

ONCE again the Amazon River is to be explored. And once again the public, which never wearies of hearing about new discoveries, will await, with what patience it may, the interesting information it expects to receive from the party sailing for South America from New York on Nov. 15.

HOWEVER much individuals and organizations may differ as to the best way of helping people, it seems to be pretty generally agreed that it is not by giving them money. This is again brought to the public's attention by the published report of the work accomplished by the Big Brother organization of St. Louis, whose members are directed to give neither money nor presents to the boys they seek to aid. That other kinds of help are more beneficial seems to be indicated in the fact that of more than 400 boys who have been brought to the notice of the organization, and dealt with, ninety-two per cent are now doing well.

WRITING in a Valparaiso (Chile) journal, Pedro Luis Gonzales asks his countrymen to change their policy of exporting raw ore from their mines, and to add to their profits by refining the metal into bars. He urges them, moreover, to look forward to a day when they shall convert their minerals into manufactured articles, thus asserting their commercial independence of people of other nations. The patriotic adviser urges this point on the ground of industrial preparedness. But he might well go further and argue that if there should be more goods made than the Chileans themselves wanted, purchasers in North America and elsewhere would be likely to take them, for the racial touch of expression and for the national note of service that entered into their manufacture.

THE plea of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, for an increase of $30,000,000 in the endowment fund of that institution, so that it may proceed at once with important undertakings, illustrates, among other things, the marvelous advance that has taken place in the conception of the mission and scope of higher education since the days of John Harvard and Eli Yale. The college founder or president who used to think in terms of thousands is now thinking in terms of millions and tens of millions.